THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,523—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Dec.	OCEANA	7009	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th Jan. 1912	MALOJA	14900	.....	...
9th Jan.	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MOOLTAN	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	7009	.....	.....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11000
10th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	.....
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	.....
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	11000
20th ,,	ARCADIA	8000	.....	.....
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
30th ,,	MARMORA	10000	.....	.....
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

"ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, taking Passengers in ONE CLASS only at REDUCED RATES.

	Single.	Return:
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 395 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
Bombay to London	Rs. 559 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers for the above Ports, and Return Tickets are issued.

For rates of passage and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

P. & O. N'S
MAIL LINES.
(CONTINUED)

				Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
				3 Jan.'12	... 1912
				13 Jan.	15 Jan.
				30 Jan.	...
				30 Jan.	1 Feb.
				27 Feb.	29 Feb.
				13 Mar	...
				23 Mar.	25 Mar.
				6 Apl.	...
				...	12 Apl.
				17 Apl.	...
				27 Apl.	29 Apl.
				11 May	...
				25 May	27 May

... second class accommodation and Trafford Hall.

Class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
1,021	489	809
957	462	704

...ities, Railway Employees, Hospital ...planters, etc.

...exempted from the penalty attached ...ve by reason of delay in arrival of ...ned to arrive within the period of their ...

...a duly qualified surgeon and experienced ...re Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin ...GE.

...cursion include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer ...bay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ind.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time,	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	21st Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	22nd Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	25th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Wednesday 27th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 30th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3405	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3993	...	1st Mar. ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	26th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April ,,
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th ,, ,,
China	6017	P. Pawisich	28th May ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750		
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to	614*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,,	1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525		
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633	,,	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675		
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 834	,,	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 147, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES HOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

It is said that "One of the most distinguishing peculiarities of the human race is the liking for personal adornment and eventually the love of the beautiful in any form."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

offer you an inexhaustible collection of the
MOST BEAUTIFUL
MOST ARTISTIC
MOST PRACTICAL
to make your selection for
GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
AND
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

You are offered a wealth of suggestions unequalled for VALUE, unequalled for NOVELTY and unequalled for PRACTICAL USE from an unparalleled Stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro-plate of the best quality only.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CORONATION CHOCOLATES
IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES;
tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,
From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.
CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Madan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Pakoi	Sourabaya	Kobe
Tanping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000=say £3,630,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGAI

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.
FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following:—
DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.
Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well known High Class Houses.
Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

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B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

"GENTLEMEN THE KING"!!

of cures for Fever, Ague, and Influenza is
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
because they CURE. They are absolutely certain.
One rupee each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY' 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES S. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

AT THE SVADESHI MILLS, KURLA.

THE following SECONDHAND MACHINERY :—

64 Single Hand Reels for Bobbin Reeling, 30 hanks to the side.
12 Double Hand Reels for Bobbin Reeling, 40 hanks to the side.
8 Platt Brothers' 41" Roller Clearer Cards.
1 Hydraulic Yarn Baling Press, dia. of Ram 10", complete with yarn-box for 400 lbs. bales, and other necessary parts.
1 Hydraulic Cloth Belong Press having cloth-table 6' by 3'—9", dia. of Ram 10", complete with all necessary parts.
5 Rope Pulleys and 1 Belt Pulley of various sizes.

For particulars, &c., apply to

THE MANAGER,
Svadeshi Mills, Kurla.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1912-1913.

NOTICE,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by clauses (a) (b) (c) and (d) of Sec. 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1912-13, and that the said Ward Assessment books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 21st Instant and 15th Proximo.

I also give notice under Sec. 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 15th January, 1912.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 4th proximo till THURSDAY the 18th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains, during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested TO BOOK their seats beforehand, at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December, 1911.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for POSTS of EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANTS, in the Bombay City Police, on pay Rs. 110, with free quarters to the extent of Rs. 50 plus a Capitation grant for clothing at Rs. 3-12-0, per mensem, each. Intending candidates should apply in person, at the Head Police Office, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, during office hours with testimonials, &c., before January 15, 1912.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 18th December, 1911.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898

NOTIFICATION of Alteration of part of Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme, otherwise known as Scheme XXIX.

WHEREAS a NOTIFICATION of an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, (being Scheme XXIX), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 1st March, 1906, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by INTER ALIA, a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefore, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said scheme by including therein the land hereinafter mentioned and the said Trustees have altered such scheme for the purpose of making such improvement.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 29 (2) (c) of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area added to the Scheme as aforesaid are as follows :—

(a) On or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3537 (1-4-5 and 8) and belonging to Messrs. Haji Gani Sulaman, Haji Esop Haji Moti, Tarmahomed Ahmed Bawa, and Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, respectively ;

(b) On or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway Lines;

(c) On or towards the South partly by the portion of Chinch Bunder Road and partly by the portion of the property lately belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. A. Sett but now vested in the Board ; and

(d) On or towards the West by the property lately belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. A. Sett, but now vested in the Board.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the area added to the Scheme, a map (Plan No. 4740 C dated 2nd August 1911) of the said area and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Bombay 30th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NEW THROUGH SERVICE TO PESHAWAR FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 21-30	Peshawar	Dep. 7-55
*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 10-0	Rawalpindi	Arr. 12-15
Do.	Dep. 10-20	Do.	Dep. 12-27
Bharatpur	Arr. 21- 1	Lahore	Arr. 19-30
Do.	Dep. 21-11	Do.	Dep. 19-45
Delhi	Arr. 1-0	Ferozepore	Arr. 21-39
Do.	Dep. 1-31	Do.	Dep. 21-36
Bhatinda	Arr. 6-51	Bhatinda	Arr. 23- 3
Do.	Dep. 7- 1	Do.	Dep. 23-13
Ferozepore	Arr. 8-23	Delhi	Arr. 4-32
Do.	Dep. 8-35	Do.	Dep. 5- 0
Lahore	Arr. 10-20	Bharatpur	Arr. 8-35
Do.	Dep. 10-45	Do.	Dep. 8-46
Rawalpindi	Arr. 17-51	*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 19- 5
Do.	Dep. 18- 6	Do.	Dep. 19-25
Peshawar	Arr. 22-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-30

*Fast Trains connect at Ratlam Junction to and from Mhow and Indore.

A through Carriage will run via Delhi to and from Saharanpur to the following Timings :—

Delhi	Dep. 1-15	Saharanpur	Dep. 23-15
Meerut	Arr. 2-35	Meerut	Arr. 2- 3
Do.	Dep. 2-42	Do.	Dep. 2-15
Saharanpur	Arr. 4-39	Delhi	Arr. 4-13

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WATSONIAN CLUB, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club, will be held in PYKE'S APOLLO HOTEL, on FRIDAY, 19th January, 1912, at 8-15 P. M. All members intending to be present will kindly send their names to the Hon. Secretary.

G. T. STUART MILNE,
Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HOOSEINALLY TYEBALLY, has agreed TO SELL to our clients Messrs. ABDULALLY GULAMALLY, and LUKMANJI GULAMALLY, the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Feras freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 310 Square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the [Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 13493, and Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 5522 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2193, and Street Nos. 310-312-314-316 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ahmed Sulleman Dawniwalla, on or towards the West by 8th Khetwady Lane, on or towards the North by Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Aimai Nowroji Nadirsha.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1911.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUSIC FOLIOS
YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO OF THE **101** BEST SONGS, Words and Music Complete. 240 pages. **Price 12 Annas.**

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S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO of 100 BEST SONGS Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa. **Price 1 Rupee.**

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Part-Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

The event of any season in any City
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD.
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PRESENTS
AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE
R. G. KNOWLES
The universal cure for all complaints. The holder of all records both for salaries received and length of engagements in the city of London.
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A sweet singer of Dainty Songs altogether different.
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Classic Solos on the Pianoforte. A past master.
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Unique, Grotesque, Comic.
Interesting and Entertaining—You have to laugh—
Miss WINIFRED JOHNSON
Whose wonderful execution, delightful expression, and harmony has charmed the music-lovers of two Continents.
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—A Positive Revelation—
A combination of daring feats and fun, fast and furious
The Bounding Billiardists.
GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence 9-30.
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General Manager JAS. BURY.

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TO-NIGHT,
THE IMPERIAL DURBAR.
PRESENTATION OF COLORS.
Perfect pictures of the greatest event of the present century.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30 from MONDAY, 18th Dec.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 1st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either new or impending) injections
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THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 9/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

BUNGALOW TO LET, UNFURNISHED, from 1st February, 1912. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, for many years in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton. For particulars apply to Mr. SULTANALI M. CHINOY, Park House, Colaba.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving Station, Household furniture, Garden of over 300 pots, Palms, Crotons, Ferns, &c., also a set of Brown Harness and 256 Mannlicher Rifle. Available immediately. Apply Major R. F. BREWSTER, 40 Colaba.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Choicest Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '50 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied as the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
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They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited &c.,

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 32NDS
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

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1909.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.
A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.
INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.
N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhoea (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Re. 1 a bottle. Apply to
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued	...6,650 for	£. 2,245,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,066
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
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"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to

MR. A. MORITZ.

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A GOANESE ENGINE DRIVER, knowing English, to proceed to British Central Africa for S. H. Rly., 3 years Agreement, on a salary of £10 per month inclusive of rations. The rate of pay is for a day of 10 hours, all work in excess being paid for at the same rate.

Apply with copies of testimonial to Box No. 886 care of this Paper.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 25 cases of Assorted and Choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for Christmas Presentations.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., by order of the Bank concerned in the shop, at the corner of Medows Street and Esplanade Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., a consignment of 25 cases of Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan ex s. s. "Columbo Maru," consisting of Awata porcelain vases, jars, Koro, China, old satsuma ware, tearets, plates, cloisonne vases, assorted old brassware, antimony ware, Bronze ware screens, hanging pictures, kimiono mandarin coats and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentation too numerous to mention.

The above goods will be sold to the highest bidder and the same is on view.

SALE ON SATURDAY 30th December.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Fanham House, New Marine Lines opposite the Mess, the valuable and artistic design French-polished t... wood and blackwood plain and carved ho... furniture, also few pieces by Rob... handpainted dessert service crown Der... ware, best plateware, dining tab... mirrored large sideboard and dinner ... cupboard for plateware Singapor... drawing-room suits of sofas and ... corner cabinets, marble and tiled ... teapoys jardineers, lady's and gen... easy and Cuzon chairs, English ... bedsteads, single and double mir... clothes and gown presses, marble t... washhand tables, bedroom sofas ... partition screen, fancy table orn... and water colous pictures etc., ... M. Simpson, Esq., of Messrs ... and others.

Catalogues will be publi... will be on view 3 days bef...

C...
Bombay, 21st December...

BENNETT ...
No. 23, ...

Under instructions f... Mr. A.B. Dunnett, Ma... THIS DAY, THUR... 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), ... Middle Colaba, oppo... able and handsome ... and carved househ... crockeryware, best ... sets, sliding dinin... chairs, mirror bac... chiffoniers, drawi... drawing-room cabin... door almyrahs, cloth... dressing and washh... piano by Scheidmay... dinners, card table... English palm stand, ... dressing chest of draw... bentwood chairs, rec... vases and table orna... table and hanging l... copper utensils, a coll... plants in tubs and pot...

Catalogues are pub... on view.

Bombay, 21st December...

WILLIAM J. K... BUYING AGENTS. PRO...
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. ... having been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS ... STORES and GENERAL MERC... Offer their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNI... CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. CENTRAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE **BOMBAY GAZETTE**
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Yearly	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	,, 18 12	,, 15 0
Quarterly	,, 9 8	,, 7 8
Monthly	,, 3 8	,, 3 0

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Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
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AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S

GREAT PLEASURE GROUND

THE EXHIBITION

OF

OLD BOMBAY

is more attractive

than ever.

Visitors should not miss the
LOAN EXHIBITS
which include many
treasures of Indian Art;
the famous Pearl Carpet
of Baroda
and other unique objects
of interest.

CINEMATOGRAPH

The finest Royal Durbar
films in India.

CAPTIVE BALLOON

STADIUM

At 4-30 P. M.

Athletic Competitions
and Races; Horse Jumping

BAYONET COMBAT

At 9-30 p.m.

Grand Spectacular
MUSICAL RIDE
by 7th Dragoon Guards
Torch Swinging Display
Magnificent Representation of
MIMIC BATTLE
... Warwickshire Regt.

... MARKET REPORT.

... MARKETS

[BOMBAY, DEC. 20,

...CIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
	77 3-8		unchgd
	94 3-4 ex		unchgd
	93 1-2		unchgd
	94 7-16		unchgd
	25 3-16		1-8
	5 1-8		1-16
	5-8		1-4
	25	0 1 1-2	
	44	01	
	3 1-2	1-8	
	c.	since	
	st Sept		
	13-16		unchgd
	1-2		unchgd
	1-4		unchgd
	1-4		unchgd
	5-8		unchgd
	3-4		unchgd

77-9 unchgd
... sight (Bank's buying
... Bank of England about
... canted by absence of

...TON.

... Steady fair demand.
... Steady.
... .
... Firm with a good demand.
... 8,000 bales
...oculation and for Export... 1,000 „
... 24,000 „
... 5^5+04
...ericans ... 9 unchgd
...ian F.G.F. Brown

...TURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May
4-89	4-90	4-91	4-92	4-94
—11	unchgd	—01	—04	—01

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4-98	4-99	5-01	5-01
—02	—01	—01	—02

New York Official noon call Jan. 8-82; May 9-05.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 8 89; May 9-15.
Additional quotations unchanged.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	109,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	61,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Exports to Continent	6,000
Spot Cotton—	9^50+05
Futures—Month of Jan. 8^88+04	Declined on reported slack spot demand and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of May 9^11+04	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	9 02 + 01
Do. do May	9^17+01
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	9 5-8
George Mayall's Yarn	8 7-8

Shirtings—Dhooties—Moderate demand at steady rates.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	36 7-8 —1-8
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.—London—Nominal.	
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	36
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done and Buyers.	
Victorian	36
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done and Buyers.	
New South Wales	36
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done and Buyers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	No sellers.
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.	
Barletta Busso 62 1-2lbs	36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	Nominal.
Yellow Gusarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.	
Tone—Strong.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	63 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	61 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers.	
COTTONSEED—	
Bombay Cottonseed	£ 6-14-6
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	14 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	4 4 —1-2
Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.	
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	£ 73 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-2+1-8
Standard Copper G M S	£51 13-15—1-2
FREIGHT—	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay	12 6—Value
SUGAR—	
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	17 7 1-2—6
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Dull, more disposition to buy.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	14 5—3 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	Jan.
Tone—Irregular but strong. Flat, more doing at the declines.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	19 9—3
Months of Shipments	Mar.-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Easier. Little or no business.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	16 3—1 1-2—Value
Months of Shipments	Jan.
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	15 4 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do.	13 3—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	15 6—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do.	13 4 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	16 4 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do.	15—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	16 6—Dec.-Jan.—Value
Do.	15 1 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
General Tone—Still nothing doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20th DEC. 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
16 boxes Sovs.	Rs. 12,00,000	Melbourne	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	47	55,203
B B and C I Railway	29	34,529

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T.-1s. 4 3-32d. Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. A small business has been done, the Banks having closed early pending allotments of Council Bills to-day. Following the decline in silver, Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Jan.
Do. do France	...171 1-4 to 3-8
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 1-2
Shanghai „	...131 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the Settlement, and has improved 1-16 during the day. Only a very moderate business is reported. Rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 6 0
Settlement	...	„ 96 4 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 25 3-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 25 1-8. New York was 1-4 down at 54 3-8. The local market opened at 63 9-16 ex-duty for ready bars and has given way during the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 23 15 0
Australian „	...	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	„ 63 7 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„ 63 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets were again almost unchanged, but the local market opened with a steadier tone, good Broach being quoted Rs. 251, fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 240, January and fine M. G. Bengal Rs. 241 January. Little business has been done in contracts to-day, neither buyers nor been sellers being inclined to operate. Prices close steady as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry and prices are a trifle steadier in sympathy with contract rates. Holders are meeting the markets

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	...	Rs.	251 1-2 March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		„	247-8 Jan.
Fine M G Yeotmal	...	„	245-8 „
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon		„	243-4 „
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Akola		„	241-2 „
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola		„	240 „
Fine M G Khandesh	...	„	232-3 „
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	...	„	226 „
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	„	244 Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	...	„	241 nominal.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	„	227-8

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	58,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4-89	4-90	4-92	4-93
unchgd	unchgd	+01	+01

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4-95	4-97	5-00	5-02	5-02
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firmer for forward.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 0 6 B.T.
May	...	„ 11 1 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	...	Rs. 8 3 6 R.T.
Yellow Guserat ready	...	„ 8 12 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	„ 8 0 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 11 9 0 R T
Galburga	...	„ 55 8 0
Red Jubbalpore	...	„ 52 8 0
Black Kutai	...	„ 9 14 0 R T
CASTORSEED:—		
Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready	...	Rs. 7 7 0 B.T.
Forward	...	„ 35 8 0
COTTONSEED :—		
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—		
Ready.		Rs 25 8 0
POPPYSEED :—		
Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready	...	Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
GROUNDNUTS —		
Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Bold	...	Rs. 41 8 0
MOWRASEED :—		
Tone—Quiet but steady.		
Ready	...	Rs. 7 5 6 B. T.
WHEAT :—		
The market is steady. We quote :—		
White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 5 0 6 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M.	...	„ 5 4 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,775
Bank of India	...	...	67 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank	...	...	8 1-4
Eastern Bank	...	...	79
Indian Specie	...	...	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	415
Kohinoor	...	...	767 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,712 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	...	203 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	151 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	176
Bombay S N Co Ord.	...	...	283 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,215
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate			17
Treacher & Co	...	...	500

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Railway		...	37 1-2
Guzerat Railway Co.	...	...	58
Tapti-Valley	...	...	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	14,809 bales
Wheat	...	...	17,159 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	3,735 „
Rapeseed	...	...	572 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	33,798 „
Poppyseed	...	...	nil
Groundnuts	...	...	7,891 „
Castorseed	...	...	10,538 „
Rice	...	...	25,205 „
Myrabollams	...	...	3,390 „
Cottonseed	...	...	45,653 „
Mowrseed	...	...	375 „
Gram	...	...	1,351 „
Joowar	...	...	1,718 „
Maize	...	...	1,533 „

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brodstone s—6 cases harness, A M Sodder; 1,000 cwts feunelseed, 100 cwts dillseed, Banner and Krause and Co.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—16 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 17 casks skins, enrico N Stein; 255 cwts raisins, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 70 cwts mother of pearl shells, V Jairam; 200 cwts fennelseed and 200 cwts kurdeeseed, Volkart Bros; 132 cases bristles, Nizamuddin and Co; 200 cwts kurdeeseed, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales hemp, M Lalchund and Co; 80 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 2 2-4 cwts ivory, O Esmail; 16,600 cwts gram, 12,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hurst s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,200 cwts maize, 800 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umzumbi s—232 cwts wheat M Vulubhdas.

Gramsbergen s—4,000 cwts gingelly seed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, T Cooverjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—5,000 cwts groundnuts, and 200 cwts maize, Ralli Brothers, 4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

Circassia s—990 cwts gingellyseed, 1,980 cwts groundnuts, 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—4 cwts rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—55 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D. Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co: 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

Koerber s—220 cwts mother of pearl shells, 437 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, B S Lloyd & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—302 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

Koerber s—4,500 cwts castorseed. Volkart Bros; 150 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Marq Bacquehem s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 55 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hukata Maru s—5,000 cwts bonemeal, J R Kaderbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co; 400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 2,300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Nippon s—1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 503 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Annam s—500 bales cotton, M Jathabhai and Co.

Nippon s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Nippon s—1,350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Hakata Maru s—1,700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, T Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 2,100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st December.

1152. Friday, the 22nd instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1153. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows :—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Friday, the 22nd inst., "F" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1154.—A Proficiency Class will be started early, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1155. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6237 Vol I Samuels, "F" Coy from 28th November 1911, to 27th January 1912.

1156. The Delhi Contingent members will please return to Head-Quarters without delay all Special issued of clothing and equipment in their possession.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches 25 to 28 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday, the 30th December, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. I V R A matches 5 and 6 will be open on this day,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LINCOLN—December 17, at Church Road, Vepery Madras, Mervyn Leonard Simpson, the dearly loved and only son of Mr W S Lincoln and Mr M Lincoln, of Guntakal, and grandson of the late Military Assistant-Surgeon S W Lincoln and of Mrs Lincoln, aged 9 years and 27 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"The Imperial Durbar." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes silk."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua," with the English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Ocsana" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Bacubhai, a Parsi woman, aged 65, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, slipped on the staircase in her house on Tuesday, and died shortly after.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—Bakulabai, a Hindu woman, residing at Nagpada, went out, leaving her eight months' old child in the room, with a kerosene oil lamp near by on Tuesday night. When she returned home about an hour after, she found that the child had been burned to death.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 23rd instant.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Parsi girl, named Navajbai, aged 6, residing with her parents at Grant Road, tried to extinguish a kerosene oil lamp on Tuesday evening, when her clothes caught fire. The fire was put out and a doctor sent for, but the girl died yesterday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Ardeshir Shapurji, a Parsi, aged 25, employed in the Ibrahim Pabanee Mill, was at work in the Mill on the 11th instant, when he was injured on the right hand, of which the skin was torn off through getting between the cylinder and doffer of a carding machine. He was removed to hospital, where he died on Tuesday evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE H. H. RAJA OF COCHIN.—H. H. the Raja of Cochin and party will arrive here to-day, at 7 a.m., at Colaba Station. He will be waited upon there by a deputation of South Indians among whom will be present Mr. B. Raghavaiya, Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, Messrs K. Nageswara Rao, S. Ratnasabapathy Pillai, C. V. K. Nayar, T. G. Panikar, P. M. Mathai, C. S. Menon, V. K. Nair, A. T. Narain, M. A. A. Arunachalam Chetty, R. Ramanathan Chetty, and many others who will garland him at the station. In the evening, there will be the presentation of an address by the South Indian residents of Bombay, to H. H. the Raja of Cochin at Hira Bag Hall near C. P. Tank at 6 p. m.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Benner, V. D., and Officers', the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	With Banners Waving...Franke
Overture	Le Domino Noir ...Auber
a Idyll	The Glow Worm ...Lincke
b Dance	Le Filou Pilou...Cocice
Selection	The Dollar Princess...Leo Fall
Valse	Love's Last Word ...Cremieux
Section	The Girl in the Train...Leo Fall
Bolero (Ball solo)	Alicante...Hume

RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Nasir Raj Mahomed, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. K. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that Mr. J. L. Godwin was riding his motor cycle on Tuesday night, when, near the junction of Mayo and Esplanade Roads, the accused came up at a furious rate on the wrong side of the road and drove his carriage into the cycle, the wheels of the carriage going over the machine. Mr. Godwin was knocked down and the cycle was damaged. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40, out of which Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

GAMBLERS FINED.

PBefore Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth residency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Kanji Jivan and fourteen other Pathans were charged with gambling in a common gaming house at Mastan Tank.

The police having got the information obtained a warrant and raided the house. The accused were gambling in different rooms, whence several were able to make good their escape.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 45 with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The others were each fined Rs. 25 with the option of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

When the Committee was considering the memorandum from the [Commissioner reporting the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney pointed out that in the town people living on the fourth and fifth storeys were grumbling for inadequate supply of water and sometimes the pressure was so low that no water was available even for filling the supply reservoir from which water could be drawn by means of a pump.

Sir Sassoon remarked that high pressure was not necessary if pumps were used. If there was water the pumps could draw it.

Mr. Kavasji suggested that a notice be given to residents of different localities as to the exact time when full pressure was allowed in the main in that locality.

The matter was dropped and the memorandum was recorded.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

R. G. KNOWLES'S VISIT.

A Novel Theatre.

Mr. R. G. Knowles, at the London Hippodrome, recently recalled the fact that it was nineteen years on the 15th of last June since he opened at the Trocadero in London. "As you know, I am starting a new theatre in New York," adds Mr. Knowles. "The plans have just been passed. It is going to seat 1,200 people, every seat being a folding chair, and it will be devoted to all forms of amusement—drama, farce, comedy, music, vaudeville, and pictures. There will really be no stated policy, though," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "the following conditions will prevail: Each seat will be provided with a telephone by means of which the members of the audience can ring up their friends in the middle of the most interesting act to say how much they like it. You can see how helpful this will be to the performers. There will be waiters to serve the audience with anything they require in the shape of a drink or a smoke, at the expense of the management, and there will be chocolates for the ladies free. Taxicabs will be sent to and from the theatre for the convenience of the patrons, all at the expense of the management.

"The performers themselves will be in a better position than they ever were before. Each dressing-room will be provided with a private bath, and the actor will have a valet as well as an attendant to dress him," continued Mr. Knowles. "Persian rugs will be laid from the dressing-rooms to the stage, and the temperature will be kept at the same degree at all times. They will receive higher salaries for the least possible amount of work, and after one trip round the circuit they will be pensioned off at half their salaries for the rest of their lives. "But, all joking aside," concluded Mr. Knowles, "we are not ready yet to give the real policy of 'Mr. Knowles's Theatre in New York.'"

THE RINK.

With a view to providing an attractive programme for skaters during the Christmas holidays, the management of the Bombay Skating Rink has organised a special programme. Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 23rd, 25th and 26th December, being bank holidays, there will be as usual long sessions each day from 9 to 11 a.m., in lieu of practice sessions, when the Band will attend. At 6 o'clock in the evening and 9-30 at night there will be general skating each day with the Band in attendance. There will be no evening session from 6 to 8 p.m. on Christmas Day.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 20.

Light snow has fallen in Kashmir and a few falls of rain have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula in connection with a feeble disturbance over south of the Bay of Bengal. The weather in Persia is becoming wet. Conditions in the Aboor country are likely to become unsettled and rainfall may occur there within the next two or three days. The forecast shows dry weather except for some rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 20th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts; night temperature is also above normal at Deesa and in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in the northern and extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in north-west India. The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal are better marked to-day. There has been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula, skies being heavily clouded on the Coromandel Coast; Negapatam reports very rough seas and light rainfall. Conditions are also slightly unsettled off south Malabar. Weather is disturbed in Persia; Bushire reports overcast skies and light rain.

Local rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and a few showers over the rest of the south Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 20th December, was 30·049 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

3rd Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Gallileo 10st 6lbs, Aquednct 9st 7lbs, Chivalry 9st 6lbs, Lancelar 8st 7lbs, T.M.S. 7st 10lbs, Boomey 7st, Mafoota 6st 12lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Desert King 9st 12lbs, Urgent 9st 9lbs, Padsha 9st 8lbs, Bushoosh 9st 3lbs, Lama 9st 1lb, Khalas 8st 12lbs, Saree 8st 8lbs, Mutrood 8st 4lbs, St. Helarion 8st 3lbs, Boneparte 8st 1lbs, Sir Edward 7st 12lbs, Sardinia 7st 8lbs, Submit 7st 8lbs. Dressady 7st 7lbs, Antics 7st 2lbs, Bunsee 6st 12lbs, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE, (Divided)—6 furlongs.

DIVISION I.	st.	lbs.	DIVISION II.	st.	lbs.
Lookman ...	9	12	Chechan ...	9	7
Ashroff ...	9	5	Soomsam ...	9	5
Young Majub.	8	13	Young Thara	9	4
Senger ...	8	9	Zuffer Beg ...	9	1
Gafal ...	8	5	Yusuff Pasha	8	8
Prime Minister	8	4	Woolwinder...	8	7
Electric ...	8	3	Mezahim ...	8	6
Creditor ...	8	2	Nasibdar ...	8	4
Little Laffy ...	8		Upright ...	8	4
St. Anthony...	7	12	Makeb ...	8	3
Turkish General	7	12	Mishreff ...	8	2
Kaharaman ...	7	11	Aurum ...	7	11
Saree ...	7	8	Chaman ...	7	10
Dilkhush ...	7	7	Sinclair ...	7	8
Pendil ...	7	6	Mat-hat-Baig	7	7
Baldwin ...	7	4	Fairplay ...	7	2
Order ...	7		Grequa; ...	7	

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

If top weight accepting is under 9st 7lbs it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Dec. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua", with the English mails of the 8th Dec., is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bently, Mr and Mrs
Kelly, Mr
Ashby, Mr
Dugdale, Mr W
Onslow, Col E G Mrs and 2 Misses
Ollivant, Mr A
Lewis, Mr I
Orr Mrs infant, child, native servant
Harvey, Mrs H and Miss
Kisch, Mrs B S
Blackburn, Mr T
Lloyd, Miss B E
Oakes, Miss G
Bailey, Mr and Mrs M and maid
Nair, Mr D G
Powell, Miss
Ethelburge, Sister
Harris, Mr H R
Bellingham, Miss M
Seggi, Mr J W
Noakes, Mr
Seymour, Mrs C G
Provan, Miss
Smith, Brig.-Genl S C M
Carson, Mrs G
Lewes, Mr A H
Lucas, Mr F Stavrides
Paul, Mr
Dudgeon, Maj R de S, Mrs and ayah
Eastwood, Mr J H
Wilkie, Mr J
Maharaja of Tokari's native servant

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Johnston, Mr J L
Bayne, Mr L F
Walker, Mr G
Knowles, Mr R G and Mrs
Fels, Rev E W
Bookless, Mr W P
Stewart, Mr P M and Mrs
Stokes, Mrs T E
Jenkins, Miss M
Montgomery, Miss A
Lewes, Mrs A H
Blomfield, Mr D
Schreyvogel, Mr P
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr C E
Butler, Mr J F P
Feilman, Mr P
Cabbe, Sir E
Kanjilal, Mr M N
Symes, Mrs
Helldorf, Mr
McDonnell, Mr T
Ridgeway, Capt D
Begg, Lt H
Francis-Jones, Dr E
Smyth, Mr F W
Tikari, Maharaja and Maharani
Hathaway, Mr W and Mrs
Knighton, Miss and maid
James, Mr J E B
Maharani of Tikari's maid
Hunt, Mr S F
O

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bille of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Bema, 1,899 tons, Captain A. Youngren, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormugoa, with a general and mixed bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Koenig, 3,176 tons, Captain P. Heldt, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer, Cuyahoga, 2,928 tons, Captain Allerathsen, will sail to-day for Port Said in ballast.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with the China, and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olempia, 3,269 tons, Captain P. H. Brown, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast Ports, with a general and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3991 tons, Captain P. L. Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Bunder via Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes, 2514 tons, Captain J. B. Rossi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Captain D. F. Vines, sailed yesterday for Aden.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura 1273 tons Captain A. P. Logan, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor line steamer Circassia, 4328 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 10 horses, and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2209 tons Captain W. F. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durbar via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gramsbergen, 2157 tons, Captain H. K. Von de Goat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo and coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ..Obatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough ...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Pelorus.....Comdr Horne.....R Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lock .....Troopship
Dongola .....Spicer .....H Transport
H I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 20.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham...London...P & O Co
Angus .....2320 Dakers.....T Morrison & Co
Avala .....2332 Canham...W & A Graham & Co
Hymettus.....2895 Wills.....
Gutenfels .....3501 Frandsen...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yuls & Co
Kasara.....504 King .....M M & Co
Maloja .....6782 Winton...London ..P & O Co
Nurani.....2870 Orebbir.....Calcutta...T M & Co
Pundua.....2126 McDiarmed.....M M & Co
Stolzenfels.....3544 Tiemsen.....W & A G & Co
Towergate .....2353 Jackson...W & A Graham & Co
Tucosi.....2029 Primrose...Karachi.....19-12 .....B & P S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3156	Graves	Hull	22-12	Finlay & Co
D&E Hurst	2997	Moody	Liverpool	25-12	W & A G & Co
F Clan Gordon	2285	Gray	Madras	25-12	J Finlay & Co
G Nasori	912	Watson	P Gulf	27-12	B & P S N Co
H President	2086	Bremer	Zanzibar	2-1-12	A Strandes & Co
K Hakata Maru	3819	Nomura	Kobe	29-12	N Y Kaisha
M Oceana	3507	Jones	Aden	23-12	P & O Co
N Peebles	2732	Wallace	Hull	31-12	W & A Graham & Co.
Q Newbridge	2397	Wellett	Antwerp	29-12	W & A G & Co
Q Umzambi	2138	Rivios	London	30-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Elmmoor	2390	Evans	Port Said	20-12	Ralli Bros
4 Brodstone	3059	Martin	Antwerp	23-12	W & A G & Co
5 Koerberg	3164	Foreste	Trieste	1-1-12	A L & N Co
8 Ismaila	3331	Rose	Karachi	19-12	M M & Co
9 Ardcarroch	3160	England	Hull		K N & Co
12&13 Perula	4054	Haughton	London	13-1-12	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh		M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram		Bo S N Co
Cocriand	760	Ebrahi		Bo S N Co

P & O Dock.

Gallia.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
19	Circassia	Osborne	L'pool, Nov 25
20	Pentakota	Stewart	Durban, Nov 30
	Gramsbergen	Von-de Gost	Rotterdam, Nv 23
	Yarra	Rosati	Noumea, Nov 10
	Irishmoto	Blythe	
	Chyebassa	Wadge	A'werp, Oct 19
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 18

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	City of Athens	Knaut	Liverpool
	B I M S Delhousie	Vines	Aden
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai
	Madura	Logan	Bomrah, &c
	Benue	Younger	Rangoon
	Koenig	Holdt	Zaunbar
	Belle of France	Cargile	Calcutta
	Olympia	Brown	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their porticlearances yesterday :—

Steamer Yarra, Rosati, for Marseilles.
" Cuyahoga, Allerthsen, for Port Said
" Dumra, Morrison, for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadia for China &c.
" Stolzenfels for Madras.
" Gramsbergen for Liverpool &c.
" Circassia for Liverpool &c.
" Caboto for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi Co's steamer Lovanto from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Nippon, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 19th instant and is due here on the 21st instant evening and the same Coy's s s Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 19th instant and is due here on the 22nd instant morning.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Banares, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Clan Line has placed with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., an order for cargo steamship of 13,000 tons, which will be built at the Elswick shipyard. With the great development in the sizes of war vessels, it is probable, says the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce," that the Elswick yard will be devoted to an increasing extent to the building of merchant vessels of reasonably moderate dimensions, inasmuch as it is as much as can be managed for a war vessel built to the present limit of size to negotiate the narrow passage between Newcastle Swing Bridge and the Quayside. When the Walker shipyard below the bridge is opened, it is expected that the whole of the nine berths will be devoted to naval construction.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number,
1911.

NOW READY.
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2 ans. per copy to Casual Readers.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" is now ready and contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
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Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 21st Dec. 1911.

THE VALUE OF BIRDS TO MAN.

MR. JAMES BUCKLAND, the naturalist, was at pains the other day to lecture a meeting of the British Empire Naturalists' Association and, through it, a wider circle of readers on the value of birds to man. Mr. Buckland rightly feels that, in his grasp for the useful, man has overlooked the beneficent power of the bird, failing to appreciate the particular functions in the economy of nature that birds alone are fitted to perform. Vegetation is the prime requisite for the perpetuity of all other forms of life upon the earth. It is the only form in organic nature that does not war upon other forms. The greatest known enemy to vegetation is insect life, while bird life, by virtue of its predominating insect diet, wields a most important balance of power against the ravages of this the chief pest of vegetation. This is the principal mission of the bird in preserving the balance of Nature's forces. The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding, the numbers bred reaching such prodigious proportions as to be almost beyond belief. It has been computed that the hop aphis, developing thirteen generations in a single year, would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, have multiplied to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals. The voracity of insect life is as astonishing as its power of reproduction and if it were not for the birds, who are almost as voracious and only less prolific, vegetation would practically disappear from the earth. But the fact is only slowly becoming recognised. War against the feathered tribes is madness and apart from sentimental reasons should be discouraged in every possible way. Some years ago the agriculturists of Hungary, succeeded in getting the sparrow doomed to destruction. Within five years these same men were crying frantically for the bird to be given back to them, lest they should perish; and it cost the Government 230,000 rix-dollars to re-instate the outlaw. So the sparrow was brought back, and, driving out the hordes of devastating insects, proved the salvation of the country. In the Island of Bourbon once a price was set on each martin's head. The birds all but disappeared, and grasshoppers took possession of the island. Then the edict of banishment was hurriedly revoked and the exile recalled. And fortunate indeed was it for the Island of Bourbon that the bird was not beyond recall. During the year 1861, the harvests of France gave an unusually poor return, and a commission was appointed at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture to investigate the cause of the deficiency. By this commission the deficiency was attributed to the ravages of insects which it was the function of certain birds to check. These birds, it appeared, had been shot, snared and trapped throughout the country in such numbers that but little repressive influence had been exerted upon the insects. In one department of the coast of France, the value of the wheat destroyed in a single year was estimated at 5,000,000 francs. Various other similar acts of folly and ruinous consequences are on record.

In the new countries sparrows imported from the old, have on many occasions saved agriculture from destruction. The good the sparrows do must far outweigh the mischief which is laid to their charge. This statement receives the amplest confirmation in the bountiful harvests with which New Zealand is blessed. Never were the sparrows more numerous, never the complaints again them more bitter; yet the yield of grain is without precedent. In Australia, a plague of grasshoppers periodically visits the paddocks to devour the crops. But the ruin they would otherwise bring on the farmer is checked by large flocks of glossy ibisses, spoonbills, cranes, and other native birds. It has been computed by an eminent naturalist that a flock of 200,000 of these saviours will consume in a single day 25 tons of grasshoppers. It is for this reason that the people of the Commonwealth view with such grave apprehension the continual slaughter of nation birds for their loss is rendering the country ever more prone to the plagues of grasshoppers. In reply to the Textile Trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce which sought to defend feather dealers, the Melbourne Chamber pointed out that the work performed by the wild birds in the Commonwealth alone, in keeping in check the ravages of myriads of noxious insects, was worth many millions of pounds sterling. The natural enemies of insect pests were the birds, and, were they destroyed Nature would become unbalanced, and successful agriculture become impossible. The London Chamber of Commerce was also informed that the value of birds in life was infinitely greater to the community than would be the profit accruing from the sale of their feathers, and that, therefore, the Melbourne Chamber was unable to support the position taken up by the body in question. Yet bird-skins from Australia, every one of them illicitly exported, are regularly trafficked in by London feather dealers.

The bird in the orchard is supposed to be a thief and a nuisance, nevertheless he is necessary and the fruit-grower must not hasitate to pay him his wages for the good he does for exceeds and the evil. The ancient law forbade a muzzle to the ox which treadeth out the corn and so it must be to the bird in orchard or garden. Man himself would be unable to inhabit many places on the earth which he now cultivates, or where he carries on other lucrative industries but for the bird. For every fly-catching or parasite-eating bird of the untold thousands that are now allowed to be killed, nature's fight for the care of her children is weakened by the loss of a very active agent. Birds as Mr. Buckland conclusively proved, are, unquestionably, one of man's greatest possessions; though the possession on which he sets the least value. Wherever there are birds whose feathers are suitable to millinery, there will the plume-hunter be found, dealing death and destruction. Wherever there are species that have been hurried by man to the verge of extinction, there will be the collector also, anxious to obtain the last lingering representative of a race before his rival gets a chance to do so. Wherever there are birds whose eggs are valuable, there the egg-collector hurries, to destroy not only the embryo life, but often the mature life as well by killing the bird that laid the egg for the purpose of identification. Wherever there are birds that are considered "game," there hastens that vandal of creation, the "sportsman" of means and leisure, to expend upon his harmless and helpless victims his barbarous, inherent desire to kill in response to instinctive promptings. No member of that doomed race ever flies forth in the morning with any certainty that it will return, for there is always the man with the gun waging war against it, and his instrument of destruction annihilates space, and is beyond the power of escape. It is the nature of infamies, concluded the naturalist as well as diseases, whose progress is not checked, to daily grow worse; and, if this wasteful and depraved practice of killing birds wholesale is not checked, there will be wrought a mischief, a universal disaster, more far-reaching than words can express. The lesson is one we had need learn in India for although we have close seasons for some it is questionable whether the regulations are enforced with adequate strictness and in some jungles it is a problematical whether they are enforced at all.

CHINA'S UNIVERSITY.

WHILE the foreigners resident in China are petitioning the Government to make such terms as will lead to peace, we find that the columns of the Home Press, which reached us by last mail contain evidence in plenty of the friendly interest which the hated foreigner takes in the welfare of the great Far Eastern Empire. We refer in particular to the interest which is still being shown in the scheme for the establishment of a University in China. Few movements have been so well advertised by the principal English papers as this; London and provincial journals have vied with each other in giving it the best assistance. This, of course, it is possible to regard as evidence that the project needs public support, but we believe that is not the true reason and that its promoters are only anxious to have an opportunity of doing China the best possible service. Probably again no movement has ever been received with such cordial unanimity from the universities of the world. Originating with Oxford and Cambridge, it has been so well received, not only by other Home universities but by the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, California, and Toronto, that it is called the United Universities' Scheme, and half the sum which it is proposed to raise will be obtained in America and Canada. The sum proposed—namely, a quarter of a million—represents, of course, only what will be required for the actual university itself—for the buildings and equipment and professors' salaries, that is to say, of a teaching and examining body. Much more will be required by the various agencies, native and foreign, which it is hoped will avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the University for the establishment of affiliated hostels. The difficulty of the religious question is met by keeping the official teaching of the university absolutely free from all religious or sectarian characteristic, while welcoming the establishment, on a religious and denominational basis, of hostels for the reception of students. This gives an opportunity for enlisting the aid of the missionary element and religious bodies at Home, for while it is emphasised that the University itself is to be a purely non-religious body it is hoped that missionary societies will undertake the responsibility of conducting hostels and imparting to them a religious and moral influence. Thus the new University will have the advantage of their organisation, in a country in which organised assistance, of a kind which is thorough, according to European ideas, is difficult to obtain. The proposed position at Wuchang, Hankow, is as central, both in respect of language and geographical position, as anything in the welter of dialects and nationalities which is called China can be, and England which has already through India sacrificed so much for China's welfare is asked to be generous towards her again. Whether she is entirely wise in assisting so actively the regeneration of a nation which not so long ago she called "the Yellow Peril" is a matter which need not be discussed here. At least the friends of the Chinese University appear convinced that China's hope lies in the casting off of the Manchu yoke and when that has been accomplished, they are anxious to utilise to the fullest advantage the opportunities which they believe well then he abundantly opened.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

AS might have been anticipated from the protests made long ago, the whole question of the manner in which the Cambridge edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* was published has been raised in Congregation, or was to have been on the Thursday following the departure of the mail. During mail week Archdeacon Cunningham (Trinity), Mr. L. Whitley (Pembroke) and others had circulated a formal protest, in which the signatories feared "that the reappointment of anyone who has shared the responsibility of the syndicate in undertaking the publication of the Encyclopædia Britannica might be regarded as the formal acceptance by the Senate of a policy which we believe is very generally condemned by members of the University, and against which we wish to protest. No information has been given as to the rights which the University has acquired, and the obligations which the University has incurred, but the publication of this work, although it has been undertaken by the Syndics on their own authority, has not been treated as a transaction in the ordinary course of their business." The protest goes on to point out that the publication has been "represented as the direct act of the University in its corporate capacity, and that statements have been put forward that the University has undertaken publication as part of a definite educational policy and the prefatory note prefixed to the first volume, and dated from Cambridge, suggests to anyone who is not acquainted with the facts that the University is responsible for the preparation and production of the work." Archdeacon Cunningham, and his friends, go on to say that they believe that the reputation of the University has been injured by the representations made, and has suffered by the methods taken to advertise the work. These are the grounds on which the protest has been circulated, and the signatories could scarcely have chosen a more dramatic moment for their action than the Congregation at which members of the Senate to serve on the different syndicates of the University are to be chosen.

THE foundation stone of the Punjab King Edward Memorial at Lahore, will be laid by the Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon. Some ruling chiefs are expected to be present at the ceremony.

THREE other victims of the gas explosion at the Forman Christian College, Lahore, died on Tuesday night, including the two laboratory assistants.

ABOUT 500 Indian emigrants returned to Calcutta from Trinidad on Tuesday bringing savings amounting to Rs 1,07,000, the largest individual amounts brought back were Rs, 9,800, Rs, 9,100, Rs, 4,200, and Rs. 4,000.

MR. SALMET, Instructor at the Bleriot Aviation School, at Hendon, flew a monoplane on the 29th November, to a height of 9,000ft.—a British record.

Prince Christian, President of the King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, has acknowledged with thanks a cheque for £937 14s. 2d. from the fund of the Coronation Aerial Post. A bed will be named "The Coronation Aerial Post Bed."

Princess Eulalia, Aunt of King Alfonso o Spain, has written a book dealing from the radical feminist's point of view with Socialism, religion and marriage, and placing character and honesty foremost. King Alfonso has ordered the Princess, who is nomiciled in Paris, to suspend the publication of the book, pending his perusal of it as he fears that the Spanish Court may be assailed in its pages. The Princess, however, persists in publishing the book. She has, she declares, relinquishe Court life.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Winston Churchill contemplates the flotation of a £30,000.000 Loan in addition to the usual Naval Estimates. The "Pall Mall Gazette" states there is reason to believe that the amount will be much larger than that mentioned, as Mr. Churchill intends to make special provision for "Dreadnought" docks as well as for shipbuilding. Other newspapers deny that a Loan will be floated except for covering the cost of constructing the Navale Base at Rosyth. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the five battleships on the present year's programme will each be capable of firing a broadside of 14,000lbs., compared with the "Centurion's broadside of 12,500lbs."

THE chartered P. and O. steamer "Beachy" arrived in Colombo Harbour at 8 a.m. on the 15th instant, to all outward appearance none the worse for her enforced stay of three weeks on Minicoy reefs. A visit to the steamer makes it difficult to imagine, a correspondent writes, that she has gone through the experiences of being stranded for three weeks, during the first few days, of which period a heavy sea was running, making communication except by signal a very difficult matter. As the "Beachy" stands at present, she has a damaged bottom, and is taking in a little water, which the pumps are quite equal to dealing with, the temporary repairs effected at Minicoy by the Salvage Engineer having stood her in good stead,

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, DEC. 1.

CHANCES IN ANOTHER FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Now that the negotiations between France and Germany have led to the agreement about Morocco and the French Congo Territory, we may look forward to a period of peace between the two neighbouring countries. But while the crisis lasted, it was only natural that on both sides the preparedness for a hostile issue was critically commented on. It was especially a French officer, Colonel Boucher, who stood up as a prophet and tried to demonstrate that the victory was sure to fall to the French.

In the first of the two pamphlets which he published during this summer, he depicted a strategic turn of events in which, in the initiary stages, the Germans were allowed to direct their attacks on French soil; it was only after a heroic defence that the French Army saved the situation and then went over to take the offensive part, gaining a fair victory after a short struggle. But for some unknown reasons Colonel Boucher grew much bolder in his second pamphlet. He is now convinced that the French will finish their mobilisation in less time than the Germans, that they, therefore, will take the initiative by invading Southern Germany, compelling the Southern States to secede from the German Empire and then defeating the North of Germany in the most decided and glorious manner.

It is only natural that a French officer should feel sure that his country will be victorious in a great duel and that he wishes to inspire his countrymen with as much optimism as possible. But some of his presuppositions are too utopistic to be taken serious. Such is, e. g., the expectation that the South-Germans will easily be gained over to the French side. We all know that a similar anticipation of the Emperor Napoleon III proved a fatal error in 1870. Then the mistaken calculation was pardonable, because the States of Bavaria, Wirttemberg and Baden were attached to the North-German federation merely by an international treaty. To-day they are a partuas of the German Empire, and the hope of separating them from the destinies of that body politic is about as imaginary as though the Germans would count on Normandy or Provence deserting the French Republic at the outbreak of a Franco-German war.

Of course all forecasts about the chances of a war are very problematic for the simple reason that we cannot say anything certain about the generalship of either side. The French do not know whether among their gallant officers, a genius like that of Napoleon Bonaparte is likely to manifest itself nor are the Germans sure that another strategist like Field-Marshal Moltke will again be found among the generals in the Imperial camp. A single general of the Moltke or Napoleon Bonaparte type is worth more than five fully equipped Army Corps.

The only permanent item to reckon with are certain obvious advantages or drawbacks regarding the average qualities of the men in rank in file, so to speak the national characteristics of both nations. No doubt, the French have a valuable asset in the high intellect, the natural adroiteness, the stubborn courage of their average private soldiers. On the other hand they suffer from two national weaknesses, already in evidence during the war of 1870, and certainly not eradicated since. These drawbacks are their lack of discipline and their incapacity for organisation. One need only travel by rail in Germany and France, to become aware of the difference in that respect. Though the German railway system is much more complicated, we rarely experience considerable belatings in the arrival of our trains, while in France, such nuisances are the rule. Now it is edident that the velocity of mobilisation depends chiefly on the clock-like working of the railway service, and the confusion on the French lines in July and August of 1870, was certainly one of the reasons for their early reverses. It gives food for reflection, if such mishaps as those of the French warships and the fiasco of the B-powder are traced back to inefficient organisation. We cannot believe that the Army should be so very superior to the Navy as regards efficiency of organisation.

Even worse is the discipline of the French Army. It will be remembered, how a few years ago during the winter's riots in Southern France, a whole Regiment mutinied and was sent to Northern Africa by way of punishment. The spirit of insubordination is especially alarming among the officers of the Army. Some Generals and Admirals take their pride in running down the Ministers of War and of the Navy in the debates of the Chamber. Young officers show disrespect to their seniors without being punished. Only the other day a quarrel between General Sauret and Colonel Cordonnier was fought out publicly, because, on the occasion of the arrival of King Peter of Servia, some details of the orders issued by the General appeared superfluous to the Colonel. Certainly it will also happen in Germany that a Colonel may think an order of his General to be "superfluous" but this private opinion will be kept a complete secret by the junior officer and not allowed to interfere with the execution of the command given. What is most deplorably absent in the French corps or officers is that feeling of comradeship and solidarity fostered so carefully in Germany At the end of last century the Dreyfus affair proved this weakness; a few years ago the mutual accusations and intrigues of clerical and free-thinking officers caused a cleavage hardly healed at present. It was possible in 1870, that one French General left another in the lurk, and we are not sure whether similar scandals are impossible to-day.

All those things ought to be known to Colonel Boucher, and to be appreciated in his comparison of the two armies. He does not choose to take them into consideration, while he has a keen eye for the alleged shortcomings of the German Army. Exaggerated optimism, even if inspired by patriotic motives, is just as dangerous as unproductive pessimism.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF GERMANY.

The strong attitude of the German Stock Exchanges in the third week of November was a phenomenon of all the more importance, because it eventually had a wholesome influence on the dull mood of trade in Paris, Vienna, London, and New York. Evidently the numerous dark spots on the political sky have been successfully counteracted in Germany. This is all the more remarkable, because the country is in the midst of an electioneering campagne, in which the various parties struggle very severely for every seat in the new Diet to be elected on January 12th, and because an unexpected light has been thrown on the Anglo-German relations during this summer. But even the disturbing influences of the Italian-Turkish war, of the rebellion in China and of the crisis in Persia have not been able to materially check the optimism of the German business world.

If we ask what those counterweights are that send the scales of activity up, we may point in the first place to an unexpected fluency in the money market. Probably the large offers of advances coming now daily from Paris and New York have turned the scales. We have a measure for the readiness of foreign countries to invest in German crip if we compare the rates of exchanges. They have for a long time not be so favourable for Germany as at present Paris on sight, e.g., has gone down from 81.475 to 81.15 within two months. At the same time the excess of gold imports over gold exports has recovered from the low ebb of August and September, so that the Return for the whole year will compare favourably with that of last year.

A second stimulating factor is to be sought in the Reports of Combines concluded on various fields of industrial activity within the last few days. After long and difficult negotiations, the "distributing Bureau of the Kali Industry" published the list that will come in force on January 1st for five years. Thus peace is secured at last on this much contested field. Then notice was given that the group of the combined North and South German Alcohol Works and the German Yeast Co. have joined the Spirit of Syndicate. It will now be seen whether the grand organisation of this concern will mitigate the rise of prices expected after the failure of the potato crops. The third combine was of an international character. On November 24th, the North-Atlantic Pool of the Shipping Companies competing for the passenger traffic was renewed in London.

The strongest encouragement was derived from the Annual Reports of some large industrial concerns in Germany. Especially the high figure of orders in the Electrical Industry is taken as a sure proof of prosperity, because nearly every trade nowadays effectuates its orders by means of auxiliary contrivances supplied by the large electrical firms. Almost simultaneously the Reports of the Siemens Schuckert Works and of the A. E. G. were made public. The letter calculated the value of its outstanding orders on September 30th at 18 million pounds sterling against only 13 millions at the same date of the previous year.

Lastly the enormous rise of prices for all necessities of life is also to be considered as a stimulant for speculation. It has been calculated that the Index figure for the 39 most important groups of merchandize rose during the last four months by about 12 per cent. The lion's share of this rise is taken by agricultural products, because the crops of the world have been so unsatisfactory. But the German agriculturists cannot complain as their harvests turned out fairly satisfactory and fetch exceptionally high prices. The people in the open country of Germany are therefore good customers of the German manufacturers.

For these reasons Germany is according to the views of speculators, likely to enter into a new period of industrial prosperity. It is be hoped that the expectations are not exaggerated and that not too much advantage for driving up quotations to an height.

THE ABOR EXPE

Difficulty in Treatin Tribes.

(FROM OUR CORRE

YAMBUNG

The Kebang and Rot disappeared are solely rage on Mr. William Such appears to be the made by the Gams of began by the Gam of fugitives met their f who had invited Mr. him a visit. The vi connected with Riu son, relying on the himself safe whe blame attaches to tion with the ou careful investiga difficult by the e are trying to excu three survivors discriminate wh Komsing or Keba

In giving an ac the Rotung people sick Nepalese carri I mentioned that precipitated the ma returned and told they had done. Bef Williamson appears five Kebang men who and to have informed coming to their village. to Kebang with the number of warriors crosse menced the outrage at Ko deal with these matters as As is well known the might of armed is the only argument tha with savages and this woul have been employed successfully by raiders on the Kemsing and Pan who have now to be dealt with. We h how Kebang influenced the Galong Abo it is hard to understand how any fighting people could make such an exhibition of weakness and impotence and how many of the other villages seem to have united to withstand the power of Kebang. Apparently the Abor is most full of fight when he has "Dutch courage" acquired by strong drink, and it must be remembered that the Gam or headman has usually to rely on his personal influence to enable him to assert any authority at all. A village with its offshoots is independent, information about such a people must necessarily often be conjectured and in addition to this it is not improbable that the said friendly headmen may have been unable to control their young bloods who wished to go on the war path. Treachery is a well-known attribute of the Abors if any headman annoys them. The class who may be said to exercise any influence amongst the tribe generally is the Manda. The Gam of Riu is in here at present. I hope I have made quite clear the difficulty in treating with such a people.

SIMLA, DEC. 20.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambug on December 19th that the Kebang men are believed to have retreated west and that a detachment of three companies of the 8th Gurkhas has been sent out to follow them up. It is intended that this detachment should rejoin the main column on December 21st.

THEFT ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, DEC. 20.

An unusual railway theft occurred on the 13th instant. The Rev. Father Jambo, a passenger by the mail train from Coimbatore to Coonoor, reported to the Railway authorities that his trunk, which was well-locked and was in the brake-van, had been tampered with and some articles removed from it. Sergeant Evans of the Railway Police, after an elaborate inquiry, traced the missing articles and found them in the possession of the chief guard, Montgomery, who worked the mail train from Jalarpet to Mettupallayam, on the day of theft. Montgomery was wearing Father Jambo's shoes while he was arrested at Jalarpet. He was charged under Section 380 I. P. C., and is remanded in the police sub-jail, bail having been refused.

THE TURKS AND EGYPT.

NO EGYPTIAN OCCUPATION OF BARCA.

An Official Statement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 20.

Reuter states that there are no grounds for the exaggerated reports with reference to the despatch of Egyptian troops to the Sollum district of Barca, the action which is being contemplated being merely due to the recent decision of the Egyptian Government to establish a frontier post in Sollum, within the Egyptian boundary.

REUNION OF THE BENGALS.

Question of Parliamentary Legislation.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The question of Parliamentary Legislation or the reconstitution of Bengal is being considered. Though a Governorship-in-Council can be created under the Charter of the Act of 1853, it may be deemed expedient to proceed by a declaratory Act. In any event, the India Councils Act of 1909 must be amended.

CANADA'S COMMERCE.

Effect of Opening of the Panama Canal.

OTTAWA, DEC. 20.

Mr. Foster, a Member of the Dominion Ca[binet], a speech before the Commercial Tra[de] Association, urged Canadian commercial [men] to be the alert in view of the open[ing] of the Panama Canal, which, he said, [would] bring competition from China

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CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 20.

Conference has adopted five se resolutions which include demands for the protection of China against contraband trade in opium and other drugs, the prohibition of the unlicensed sale of opium and the suppression of opium dens in foreign concessions in China.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

Paper Suspended for Three Months.

CAIRO, DEC. 19.

The Nationalist journal *Al'Alam* has been suspended for three months for violent attacks on the Government.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

Proposed Reduction of Wool Duties.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20.

President Taft recommends to Congress material reductions in wool schedules, but refrains from proposing specific rates.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19.

The death is announced of Mr. John Bigelow.

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 19.

The death is announced of Joncheer P. Vanswinderen, Vice-President of the Council of State.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The deaths are announced of Sir James Inglis, and of William McGregor, the founder of the Football League.

STRIKE IN DUNDEE.

Soldiers Ordered to Quell the Disturbance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Serious rioting has broken out at Dundee, where the carters and dockers on strike to-day threw a lorry into the river. The police have been obliged on many occasions to charge the mob and further contingents of police have arrived from Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Three hundred soldiers have been ordered to arrive later. The millworkers have joined the strikers owing to the closing of seven mills through the lack of means of transport. The strikers are most reckless and many hand to hand fights have taken place.

Workers and cattle proceeding to market have to be escorted by the police.

LATER.

The Dundee Strike Committee have telegraphed to the Government, protesting against the presence of troops and guaranteeing complete order if they are withdrawn.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The situation at Dundee is critical. Many factories lack of fuel and have closed. It is estimated that twenty thousand mill-hands are idle. Tom Mann and others addressed meetings this morning, counselling peaceful methods, nevertheless two lorries were held up, and one unharnessed and thrown into the docks. A procession of two thousand strikers afterwards paraded the streets. The police have been further reinforced.

THE WRECKED "DELHI."

Forty Cases of Gold Landed.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Forty cases of gold have been landed from the "Delhi." The bottom of the vessel is bulging upward and she is straining amidships and gradually filling. The crew have been landed.

TANGIER, DEC. 20.

Twenty-three cases of bullion were salved from the "Delhi" to-day, and also much baggage.

P. and O. "Macedonia" Overdue.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," which is to embark the Duke and Duchess of Fife and family at Gibraltar, has not yet arrived there. The weather is very stormy.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Mejliss Still Refractory.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

Reuter states there is no foundation for the suggestion that Russia will include in her demands to Persia, anything in connection with the Trans-Persian Railway Scheme which is purely in a preliminary stage.

Russian troops have been despatched to Urumia. This movement has no connection with the existing difficulties at Teheran, but has reference to the Perso-Turkish frontier difficulties. It is understood that the Persian Government is disposed to come to an agreement with Russia, but the attitude of the Mejliss is refractory.

LATER.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that the anti-British boycott at Shiraz is over, and that the sowars have obtained supplies from the bazaar.

BOMBAY STEAMER ASHORE AT PERIM.

Pilgrims Being Landed.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

A Lloyds message from Perim states that the Bombay steamer "Fakhri" is ashore at the entrance to the port, and is in a bad position. There is twelve feet of water in the after-hold The pilgrims are being landed by means of lighters. The weather is moderate,

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Doctors' Uproarious Meeting of Protest.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

An uproarious meeting of doctors, including many prominent medical men, held in Queen's Hall last night, passed a resolution not to accept posts under the Insurance Bill until their demands had been satisfied.

Sir Victory Horsley, who endeavoured to explain the moderate views of the Medical Association, was shouted down.

WEDDING OF LORD KNOLLYS' DAUGHTER.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

There was a brilliant scene to-day, in the Grenadier Guards chapel on the occasion of the marriage of Louvima, the daughter of Lord Knollys, and Mr. Alan Mackenzie, of the Grenadier Guards.

Princess Victoria was present.

The bride and bridegroom afterwards drove to Marlborough House, to receive the congratulations of Queen Alexandra.

PROFESSOR ANDREW MCWILLIAM, Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Sheffield, has been appointed by the Government of India to the newly created post of Metallurgical and Analytical Inspector of Steel in India.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

President Taft's Action Approved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20.

The Senate has unanimously adopted the resolution of Senator Lodge, approving President Taft's action in connection with the Russo-American Commercial Treaty.

Senator Root caused a sensation by declaring that there were several millions of the Tsar's Mongolian subjects whom the United States would not admit. The Treaty, he said, was not a treaty.

Other speakers, while desirous of upholding the rights of Americans, were evidently anxious not to endanger America's trade.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

M. Jaures' Speech in the Chamber.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

The French Chamber to-day, indulged in a rambling debate on the Franco-German Agreement enlivened by a sweeping attack on the Government by M. Jaures, the Socialist, who declared, amid an uproar, [that Germany's susceptibilities had been clumsily wounded.

German policy, he said, was occasionally brusque, but was essentially moderate. France was now doing what she should have done eight years ago. He denounced France's policy of permitting Italy to swallow Tripoli, and Persia to share the fate of Poland.

GERMAN DEFENCES.

Decrease in Total Naval Expenditure.

BERLIN, DEC. 20.

It is announced that the ordinary recurring army expenditure amounts to 669,763,268 marks, an increase of 33,702,994 marks. Non-recurring expenditure amounts to 83,980,757 marks, an increase of 14,462,988 marks.

The Navy recurring expenditure amounts to 177,927,651 marks, an increase of 10,720,497 marks. Non-recurring expenditure amounts to 196,738,665 marks, an increase of 14,822,050 marks.

The common extraordinary expenditure amounts to 134,473,100 marks, a decrease of 82,502,717 marks.

The Navy's total expenditure shows a decrease of 800,000 marks.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

According to the final returns in the New Zealand Elections, the Opposition number 39 the Government 33, the Independents 4, and Labour 4.

THE WRECKAGE ON JODHPUR-BIKANER LINE.

Two Persons Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 20,

The Jodhpur-Bikaner line is not yet clear. All the telescoped wagons were removed from the line yesterday afternoon, but the engine and the tender remain, causing obstruction. This will require heavy cranes. In the meantime it is intended to lay a diversion. Mr. Fairfired, Deputy Manager of the District, has arrived and is superintending the work. Passengers and light luggage are being taken up from Hyderabad and transhipped at Rahuki. It is quite certain that a deliberate attempt was made to wreck the N.-W. train, but it failed owing to the great weight of the type of engines used on the line. The police have arrested two persons on suspicion.

JODHPUR, DEC. 20.

The District Manager, Western District, J. B. Railway, wires from Jodhpur:—"Owing to an obstacle placed on the line the engine and nine vehicles of No. 18 Down Goods train derailed at mile 461-462 between Tandothoro and Rahuki on the Mirpurkhas-Hyderabad section at about odd hours on the 18th instant. Passengers and parcels were transhipped. The accident is serious and will take a long time before the engine and the vehicles are removed However, a diversion was opened yesterday at 17-10 and through traffic was resumed. All trains stop dead at both ends and are worked on hand signals. There was no injury to the staff. The nine vehicles were completely smashed and thrown on one side and the tender left the square on the line."

DERAILMENT ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGANER, B. B. and C. I. Ry., DEC. 20.

The District Traffic Superintendent of Bandikui wires that a down special goods train from Phulera to Bandikui ran over a dead end at Sanganer, fouling the main line. The engine and four leading vehicles were telescoped and three-vehicles were derailed. The fireman was injured and a khalasi killed. Mails and passengers are being transhipped. The line is expected to be clear at 2 p. m. to-day.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

Foreigners' Plea for Peace.

THE DEMAND FOR A REPUBLIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Legations in Peking, with the authority of their Governments, have sent messages to the Peace Conference at Shanghai, through their Consuls, urging upon the delegates the importance of a friendly settlement in the interests both of China herself and the foreigners in the country.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 20.

A deadlock has occurred in the Peace Conference, owing to Wu-Ting-Fang maintaining that a Republic is the only basis of settlement. Tang-Shao-Yi replied that he must refer such an extremely important question to Peking. The armistice has accordingly been prolonged for a week.

TROOPS REBEL ON INDIAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

A correspondent from Gyantse, writing to the *Statesman*, describes the meeting of the Chinese troops in Tibet, which arose from the revolutionary outbreaks in China. The mutiny broke out at Lhassa on 13th November, and outbreaks at Chumbi, Gyantse and Yatung followed later. At Lhassa, the mutineers looted the Mint, bombarded the Yamen and pillaged various private establishments in the city, while the Amban, after being imprisoned by mutineers for some days, was forced to abdicate. A number of mutineer ringleaders then set off for Szechuan, men who refused giving up their arms. At Chumbi and Yating, the troops plundered the surrounding country and then fled into British territory. At Gyantse, the Tibetans took upon themselves the task of oppositing the Yamens which now appear to be in the control of the Lamas. Negotiations for the disarmament of both sides are in progress. Chumbi valley and Pharigong are now reported quiet.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

The following is an extract from the interesting account of an eye-witness from Gyantse published with due reserve in this morning's "Statesman" of the recent outbreak:—

The correspondent writes:—"Notwithstanding all precautions taken by Mr. Ma-Chi-Fu, the Chinese Superintendent of the Trade Mart, and the Senior Civil Officer Major Chang and Mr. Yu-Kao-Fan, the then Superintendent of Police, and the provision and pay advanced by Mr. Ma to satisfy the clamour of the soldiers and police, the arrival of two men, one of the name of Ling-San-Keo of the Amban's Body-guard, and the other named Wu-Sing-Sung, of the Lhasa Police, the agitation reached its climax on the night of the 23rd of last month. A volley was fired off in the compound of the Police headquarters as a signal to the mutineers' fellow-conspirators in other stations and headquarters to start the movement. The ringleaders headed for the Police Headquarters to loot what scanty supply of fire-arms and ammunition was stored there. The same party later entered the Yamen of the Superintendent of the Trade Mart on the same mission. The guard attached to the Yamen was powerless in the face of such great odds, thus the entry was not checked. The mutineers disarmed the guard and took possession of the same as a means of self-defence. When the entry was effected the correspondent and a Secretary were in hiding in a little room close to the gate-keepers for fear of any violence being resorted to in case of resistence."

The writer continues:—"We lay under the bed holding our breaths lest the slightest noise would lead to our detection. The night was pitch dark. Our midnight disturbers of the peace ransacked every nook and corner. A detail of these men was sent off to the private quarters of Mr. Ma Chi Fu to search for firearms in which they failed but they succeeded in discovering that Mr. Ma-Chi-Fu and his family had fled by a back door, to where it remained a mystery until the following morning. Another detachment in making their search raked us out from under the bed. My companion in distress being a better known man to the invaders suffered great indignities at their hands with the hope of forcing him to produce the arms and ammunition always stored in the Yamen. Not successful, however, in pressing him to disclose the secrets, they took him away with them. I explained to them frankly that I was a new arrival and did not know the ins and outs of the place to be of any assistance to them. Thanks to their commonsense, I was let go. But on returning to my quarters I found my doors already broken open, my saddlery and riding equipment gone. I determined to await further developments, this time, to give the finishing touches.

SEARCH FOR FIRE-ARMS.

"Finding it fruitless to continue the wild goose-chase for arms in the Yamen, they directed their steps for Military Headquarters to reinforce another party raiding there. There they were more successful and returned with weapons. This time the Superintendent of the Trade Mart and his staff were robbed of 28,000 Taels. Major Chang and the Tibetan Commercial Officer and the brother of the Maharajah of Sikkim, were likewise dispossessed. Being in possession, the body of the mutineers, the once guardians of peace, continued their nefarious expedition in looting the Tibetans' goods and stealing their ponies and mules.

"On the morning of the 24th, the road to Lhassa presented a spectacle not unlike that of a marriage procession, with men and their Tibetan beauties on horseback dressed in the most gaudy fashion. The Tibetans, bent on revenge for this outrage raised hot protests and a deputation was sent to see Mr. Ma-Chi-Fu who, considering the outburst of anger on the part of fanatic Tibetans might lead to most unpleasant consequences, took refuge in the British Fort at Changlo. He bravely faced the situation and coolly met and discussed the matter with the deputation. He regretted the unfortunate occurrence of the night before and promised to refer to the higher authorities the question of reparation and indemnity for the damages and losses suffered by the people. The deputation retorted that they always had the deepest respect for the Superintendent of the Trade Mart, but, since he could not keep his men under control, his promise would be of no value. The interview terminated without better feeling or the arrival at any definite understanding.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

"Martial Law was thereafter proclaimed. It later was found that out of the five ring-leaders who instigated and caused the outbreak, one was in hiding in Gyantse and the other, a schoolmaster by profession and an influential member of a strong secret fraternity known as "Ko Lao Hui", was on his way to India with Mr. Wong, the former Chinese commercial officer, and Mr. Yu-Kao-Tan, the ex-police Superintendent. An immediate search was ordered which led to the capture of the arch offender. He was shot in the left thigh and decapitated the next day. His head was hung up immediately in the bazaar by the side of a special proclamation detailing his connection with the outbreak, his capture and the punishment meted out in accordance with his offence. The schoolmaster was arrested in Quatung on the 29th, having escaped the meshes of the law at Pharijong, and was shot the same day. The Superintendent of the Trade Mart there seeing that the shot had taken effect and that the wound inflicted was fatal did not order the man's hand to be chopped off, but according to Chinese law one of his ears was severed from his head and sent up to Gyantse, the place where he committed the crime, to be exhibited as a deterrent to the would-be evil doers. The Tibetans, not satisfied with all that had been done to ensure the future good behaviour of the troops resorted to a demonstration by mobilizing some 700 Tibetan troops and turning out on the parade ground with their pitch-forks and muzzle-loading matchlocks, several generations old. All the Yamens have been surrounded by the priest riddenTibetans; whatever the Lamas command is law. Negotiations are still on foot with reference to the disarmament scheme and everything seems to point to an amicable settlement. The Tibetans have suggested the disbandment of troops on both sides, and the signing of an agreement for keeping the peace and maintaining order with a British and a Nepalese official to act as guarantors."

CAPT. LESLIE CHEAPE.

Report of Death Contradicted

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 20.

The report of the death of Captain Leslie Cheape which appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* yesterday, has been contradicted.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes today:—"We are glad to learn that the report of Captain Cheape's death telegraphed yesterday by our Delhi correspondent is untrue. It is difficult to say how the report arose, but we understand it reached the Press Camp as a definite statement of fact. We much regret having published an announcement that must have given pain to Captain Cheape's many friends."

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 20,

Mr. C. B. Bayley, officer in charge of the Press Camp at Delhi, wires at 3-30 p. m. today as follows:—

The newspaper report of Captain Leslie Cheape's death is absolutely untrue. The hospital just reported to me that he is progressing as favourably as can be expected."

[The "Bombay Gazette" yesterday published the same telegram emanating from our correspondent at Lahore, and we join in the regrets, which our contemporary in that city, has expressed].

MIRGI DACOITY CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

At the High Court to-day Justices Harrington and Brett delivered judgment in the Mirgi Dacoity Case. This is the last case in Eastern Bengal in which respectably connected Bengali youths were charged with committing dacoity. It is an appeal preferred by Mullick and eight others who were convicted of dacoity by the Sessions Judge of Faridpur and each sentenced to ten years' transportation. In this dacoity the accused were found to have fired a gun at some villagers who attempted to arrest them. Several villagers were wounded and one died. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentences.

BURGLARY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 20.

Last night a burglary was committed at the premises of Messrs Framjee B. Bhumgara, Jewellers, Art and Curio Merchants, Mount Road. The burglars got on the terrace and then dug out a large sky-light which embedded the roof. They then removed the iron bar underneath the sky-light, which was for protection, and found their way into the inner-room of the premises. When the shop was opened this morning it was discovered that a large show case had been opened and a quantity of jewellery removed. The proprietor who had only arrived from Delhi this morning was telephoned to and hurried down to the establishment. On taking stock of the missing jewels he estimates the loss at about Rs. 2,000. It is extremely fortunate that the burglars did not tamper with a small show-case in the middle of the show-room which contains costly jewels. A drawer in the writing table containing currency notes appears to have been tampered with, but nothing appears to have been abstracted. The police are instituting vigorous enquiries.

FIRE IN JUTE MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC 20.

The fire in the Baranagore jute mills which broke out last night was brought under control to-day. The damage is estimated at three and a half lakhs and the whole is covered by insurance.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

In the share market to-day not much business was done although the coal shares rallied steady and in some cases registered an advance. The Empire shares advanced to Rs. 16 and Sutikhir to Rs. 6-14. Tea shares were neglected and the Government Paper market remained as yesterday.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

DELHI REDIVIVUS.

THE most momentous announcement made at the Coronation Durbar was that relating to the change of capital and the reunion of Bengal. It came like a thunderbolt. It took the assemblage by surprise. Momentarily, it produced bewilderment and confusion. They could scarcely realize what had happened, and no one was prepared to pronounce a definite judgment. Then, gradually, did opinion begin to crystallize. The first impression was favourable and it has since deepened and become general, thus realizing the confident expectation of the Indian Government, when they proposed these changes in their despatch to the Secretary of State. But a week or two before, when "the Pioneer,"—I do not know, if it had an inkling of what was coming,—wrote about the desirability of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the proposal was scarcely noticed by the press or the public. No one would seriously entertain it for a moment. Delhi was, no doubt, the ancient capital of India. It had been the seat, from time immemorial, of successive dynasties, Hindu and Mahomedan. It was the centre of traditions and associations, glorious and magnificent, as well as tragic and painful. Its influence had been pre-eminent in the shaping of events and the making of history in India. But Delhi had fallen from its high estate. Its glory had departed for evermore. Its magnificent ruins, strewn over a wide area, were a mournful attestation of what it once was, and what it was never destined to be again. The city was certainly most interesting, nevertheless, for its beautiful monuments, still in a good state of preservation, and yet others in various stages of delapidation and decay. But all its interest was that which surrounded a city of the dead, and there was none so poor as to do it, the reverence which is usually paid by the world to splendour and prosperity, when it is all aglow with life. There is a saying among us that while everyone bows to the rising sun, none does homage to the setting orb, and the sun of Delhi had set, never, so it seemed, to rise again. Therefore it was that no one could dream of Delhi as the capital of the Indian Empire. But an instantaneous change came over the public feeling. The Government of India having awakened to the fact that "on geographical, historical and political grounds, the capital of the Indian Empire should be at Delhi," and the King having declared that Delhi shall henceforth be the capital city, we have come to feel somehow that this was just the thing wanted, and to cordially share the hope expressed by his Majesty on laying the foundation stone of the new city, which is to rise from the ashes of the old, "that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration, and to its people increased happiness and prosperity." So mote it be!

"THE WORD OF THE EMPEROR."

It was a happy instinct which led the Indian Government, in their letter recommending the changes to the Home Government, to suggest that they should be announced by the Sovereign at the great Durbar. It was a grand stroke of policy. It will confirm the masses in their idea of the omnipotence of kings. They will feel that a tremendous change, calculated to strike their imagination so forcibly, was made in a moment at the command of the Sovereign from beyond the seas, such being his will and pleasure. He said, Let Delhi be the capital of India, and Delhi became the capital of India. Again, instead of making the announcement in this dramatic fashion, if the transfer had been made under a prosaic Government order, it would not have been received with such general approval and goodwill by the classes above the common as it has been in present circumstances. In the august presence of Royalty, the voice of criticism, both at home and abroad, is hushed, and his Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons have decided to postpone discussion till a more seasonable hour. There are signs that the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament are disposed to be very critical with regard to the changes; but they will, nevertheless, be accepted as a settled fact. Lord Lansdowne has struck the right keynote of the forthcoming debate: "The word of the Emperor passed, is irrevocable."

THE DETHRONEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

EVERYONE is satisfied, save Calcutta, and especially its European community. I pity the fate of the Metropolis. It has been suddenly hurled from its proud and seemingly impregnable position. It is natural that its citizens should feel acutely the dethronement of Calcutta; its removal from the Imperial pedestal in favour of a city which was never dreamt of as a possible rival. They feel the loss of prestige and dignity, which will also be attended by material loss to some of its tradesmen and landlords. This, though sad, is inevitable. The *Englishman* is convinced that the Government is making a very serious mistake. In the heightened feelings of the moment, it writes of Calcutta, as if it were the hub of the Indian Empire. It dwells fondly upon the supreme importance and influence of the city, its galaxy of talent, energy and enterprise, as if in these respects it were preeminently the first city in India, and the rest were nowhere. It is bitterly sarcastic in its comment that the Government have timidly run away from the troubled waters of Calcutta, and have sought refuge in the quiet harbour of Delhi. The offended dignity of the city is not soothed by the decree that the province of Bengal shall, henceforward, be ruled, like Bombay and Madras, by a Governor sent from home. But the other day its citizens were demanding that the Coronation Durbar should be held in Calcutta, disputing the selection of Delhi for the honour. They did not know what was coming? Now that the fiat has gone forth that Delhi shall be the capital, the best thing that Calcutta may do, is to maintain its position as one of the leading cities of the Empire by a sedulous cultivation of the civic virtues and talents which, according to "the Englishman," it possesses in such overwhelming abundance.

THE PARTITION MODIFIED.

The Bengalis, on the other hand, are delighted and jubilant over the change, because it involves the reversal of the hated measure of Lord Curzon. They are so deeply gratified by this concession that they scarcely feel the transfer of the capital to Delhi. Mr. Surendranath Bannerji has voiced their sentiments in glowing terms. The concession, he says, "opens up a new chapter in the policy of goodwill and conciliation, which has been so happily inaugurated by H. E. the Viceroy;" and he adds that "the modification of the Partition represents the triumph of British justice, and vindicates the constitutional methods of our political controversies." Will the extremists, who affect to despise what they call "a mendicant policy," take note of these wise and significant words of the veteran Bengali leader? The despatch of the Indian Government pointed out in language, singularly plain and direct, that the grievance of the Bengalis, especially since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, is "one of undeniable reality;" that "the Bengalis are labouring under a real sense of injustice, which we believe it would be sound policy to remove without further delay." The despatch represents the unanimous voice of the Viceroy in Council. It is signed by all his colleagues, including Syed Ali Imaum, the Mahomedan member. This fact ought to go some way towards placating Mahomedan sentiment in Bengal; and I may cite this as an instance in vindication of the policy of admitting capable natives to a larger share in the administration of the country. As I have observed before, this policy will consummate eventually in making the Government and the people as one and indivisible.

SOLID BENEFITS.

THE great administrative change is not the only boon which has marked the Royal visit. A grant of fifty lakhs is voted immediately for making education in India as accessible and wide as possible, and it is farther declared in the Proclamation that "it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant, now announced, further grants in future years on a generous scale." This is much better than a rigid decree, making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the land. The reversal of the Partition has chiefly gratified the Bengalis. But the educational grant, and the promise of equally generous treatment in the future, has given the utmost satisfaction to the whole country. I will never tire of saying that a system of education, sound healthy and comprehensive, is the very best boon that England can confer upon India. So the Durbar has not proved after all, an empty show. Millions were not spent merely on a gorgeous pageant, unaccompanied by substantial good. Its beneficial effects have been solid and material, apart from the healing virtues of the sentiment evoked by the presence of our King and Queen in our midst.

DION.

THE ROYAL BOONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 20.

A crowded public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Nagpur, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Bapurnadada, Vice-Chairman of the Nagpur Municipality, to express their unbounded joy and heartfelt gratitude for the boons graciously conferred on the Indian peoples and Princes by the King-Emperor. Amongst the speakers were Khan Baladur Malak, Dr. Gour, Mr. Nayudu, Messrs. Padhye, De Souza and Gimi. Sanskrit verses, specially composed for the occasion were read out by Dighe Shastri. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and the resolution was carried unanimously amidst three cheers for their Majesties.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS LEAVES AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 20.

The Queen-Empress left Agra yesterday by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. There was a large assemblage including school-children at the station who cheered Her Imperial Majesty. The Royal train from Agra was to reach Jaipur at 5 o'clock last night, it therefore presumably got through Sanganar station before the line there was blocked by the derailment of the goods-train.

MAHABLESHWAR MOSLEM LOYALTY.

On behalf of the Mahomedan community of Mahableshwar, His Holiness the Pir Chisti, has sent the following telegram, through the Superintendent of Mahableshwar to Their Majesties on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.—

"The Mahomedan Community of Mahableshwar, respectfully offers to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress its sincerest loyalty and affection, and prays for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity."

The following is the text of a speech which was delivered by Major Stewart, the Superintendent, at a meeting of Mahomedans which was held under his presidency at Mahableshwar on the 12th instant:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to meet you here to-day, and to join with you in expressing our loyal feelings towards our beloved Sovereign the Emperor George V and his Royal Consort the Queen-Empress.

On this unique occasion, when for the first time our Sovereign has been able to visit personally his Dominions beyond the seas. It is very fitting that we should unite to rejoice at his presence in this country, the most glorious and renowned of all his overseas possessions. I feel more that among all the many people of India, there is none which welcomes His Majesty with greater warmth and deeper affection than the Mahomedan community, and I trust that the firm ties of loyalty and devotion, which has always united it with the Imperial Government, may continue and ever grow stronger under the influence of mutual trust and confidence. It will give me the greatest pleasure to forward to His Majesty through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, any loyal message which this meeting wishes to be transmitted.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Massed Bands in the Stadium.

Yesterday was celebrated in the Exhibition of Old Bombay, a feast of music. In addition to the much appreciated programme rendered in the Bandstand by the King-Emperor's R.M.A. Band in the Central Bandstand up to 8-30 p.m. and the contributions by the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer bands, the stadium was devoted to the performance of the massed bands of the Royal Warwicks, the Loyal North Lancashire, the Norfolk Regiment and the 7th Dragoon Guards. The two first named regiments were supplemented by their drums. A most enjoyable programme was listened to by a large audience and the most markedly appreciated item was "Carmen" which the "ensemble" rendered to the best effect. A large crowd passed the turnstiles and enjoyed the fun of the fair and one can notice that the reduction of price has been a popular departure on the part of the committee.

THE BURMA BANK FAILURE.

The Manager of the Bank of Burma branch in Bombay, informs us that the figures given on the report of the extraordinary general meeting were incorrect. According to the auditors the Manager, in Rangoon, states that the Rangoon Refinery loss was eight lakhs of rupees, and not eighty as stated in the report. The unsecured advances amount to thirty-five lakhs of rupees.

THE EASTERN AVENUE.

Commencement of Scheme Approved.

The Government of Bombay has issued a lengthy resolution in regard to the Sandhurst Road—Crawford Market Street scheme, which contains its reply to the letter of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, dated Nov. 25th, to the memorial presented by native merchants and others of ward E, and other opinions. The resolution deals in detail with the objections raised against the scheme, and the arguments of Government are effectively summarised in its concluding paragraphs, which are substantially as follows :—

In the first place, His Excellency in Council must place on record his emphatic dissent from the view which pervades the Corporation's letter that the new street is designed merely as an æsthetic ornament to the city. Such a view is based upon an entire misconception of the genesis of this scheme. After the most careful deliberation on questions connected with the economic development of Bombay, in which æsthetic considerations were left entirely out of account, Government came to the conclusion that one of the most urgent needs was a broad line of communication to connect the busy commercial centre in the south of the Island with the northern areas where the mill industry is located where there are wide areas available for occupation and now coming under development, and where a new trade centre is shortly to be created. In this conclusion Government were glad to have the strong support of the Corporation itself. The scheme before them is well adapted in all respects to serve the purpose in view.

It is emphatically not the case that the adoption of this scheme involves the total abandonment of improvement schemes. The scheme itself includes the improvement of an important area represented by the Municipal Commissioner under section 24 of the Act, and of a large insanitary area to the south of it, while the Trust has just submitted to Government the revised East Agripada improvement scheme. Moreover Government have never made any pronouncement that can be interpreted as indicating their intention to discourage improvement schemes. On the contrary, they have asked the Improvement Trust to place before them a list of such schemes, stating the cost in each case and the order in which in the opinion of the Trust they should be carried out. With this information before them Government will be in a position to consider the question of ways and means and of the further financial assistance to be given to the Board, should such be possible and necessary.

Besides directly improving an insanitary area, the broad road which forms the main feature of the scheme will be the means of promoting hygienic improvement. It will admit of rapid communication from the south with its overcrowded dwellings to the north where the Trust estates will provide developed land at easy rates for houses. The pressure of the middle class population in the congested areas will thus be relieved and more room will be left for the poorer classes.

The housing of the poorer classes has rightly been regarded as an important branch of the Improvement Trust's operations. The execution of the scheme now under discussion will not hinder progress in this direction. A Bill has been prepared and will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council which will enable the Trust to take up in conjunction with employers of labour an extended programme of dwellings for the poor classes. The arrangements will be such that no ultimate financial loss will fall on the Trust, so that the expenditure now contemplated will not deprive the Board of resources that could be expended on dwellings for the poor to which the Governor in Council attaches great importance.

While recognizing that any scheme of town improvement which involves demolition of houses must entail a certain degree of hardship on the displaced population, the Governor in Council considers it to be a matter for congratulation that in this scheme these hardships will be reduced to a minimum. Not only will full compensation be paid for demolished properties, but there is actually available for immediate occupation a large area of land in the immediate vicinity of the Memonwada and its surroundings where the bulk of demolition will take place and where objection has been taken to the scheme.

In the concluding paragraphs of their representation, the Corporation allude to other possible routes for the new road. This aspect of the case has been carefully considered. The figures in the subjoined table show some of the advantages of the new over the old scheme :

	Old scheme.	New scheme
Gross Outlay.		
Abdul Rehman ... 145·33		
Memonwada ... 123·75		
	Rs. 269 lakhs.	Rs. 171 lakhs.
Nett Loss.		
Abdul Rehman ... 87·76		
Memonwada ... 88·16		
	Rs. 176 lakhs.	Rs. 104 lakhs.
Area of roads and service passages	53,106 sq. yds.	49,081 sq. yds.
Frontage sites for disposal	61,697 do.	43,863 do.
Total area of Scheme	114,803 do.	94,357 do.
Area added to existing roads for maintenance by Muni pality	43,573 do.	34,181 do.
Municipal assessment of properties within Scheme area... ...	Rs. 11½ lakhs.	Rs. 7¼ lakhs.

In comparison with the old scheme the new scheme has the disadvantage of involving the construction of an additional 100 feet of road, but this is completely outweighed by the following advantages. The saving in gross outlay is no less than 98 lakhs of rupees. The saving in net loss amounts to 72 lakhs. There will be less land to dispose of the figures being 43,863 against 61,697 square yards. The houses to be demolished will be far fewer and much less costly. Existing traffic will not be interfered with. The population to be displaced is very much smaller than that under the old scheme. Shops interfered with are far fewer. The amount of land acquisition work to be accomplished will be much less and will therefore be more quickly done, the figures being about 287 cases against 525.

In order to enable a broad view to be taken of the subject of north and south communications in Bombay, a map accompanying the Resolution has been prepared. The great eastern avenue, of which the present scheme forms an essential part, is marked with a red line. A study of this map will serve to elucidate (1) the immense area to the north of the contemplated new road which will be developed in the near future for residential purposes, (2) the very small length of the present construction relatively to the communications lying north and south, (3) the vital necessity for removing this construction as soon as possible and (4) the insignificance of the difference between the straight Abdul Rehman Street route and the slightly curved route proposed by the Improvement Trust from the point of view of public convenience. The main object in view is to provide easy through communication with the northern areas that are now coming under development and free access to the Crawford Market and to the Fort area. It will be seen that this object is effectually served by the route chosen for the new street which pierces by the most economical line the small congested area that divides the commercial centres in the Fort from the more open areas in the north, while the 80 road indicated by a blue line on the map will provide a convenient outlet across the Mahim Causeway to Bandra. Taking a comprehensive view of the scheme from this standpoint, the Governor in Council is forced to the conclusion that as between the route now selected and the alternative route through Abdul Rehman Street, there is little to choose in the matter of direct communication. To all but pedestrians, the small detour round Abdul Rehman Street involves no trifling an addition to the journey as to be practically negligible. Moreover, as has been shown above, the route now proposed by the Improvement Trust possesses other advantages to which great weight must be attached.

The Governor in Council is satisfied that the estimates of the scheme have been prepared with great care and that they provide for all possibilities that can be foreseen. The resources of the Trust are amply sufficient to meet the expenditure involved.

The Governor in Council has closely examined all the objections urged against the scheme ; he has explained at length the reasons that lead Government to overrule these objections, and he has set out the grounds that influence him in according sanction to it. Before doing so formally the Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Honourable Mr. Orr and his officers on the care and ability that have been displayed in preparing and bringing forward this scheme. His Excellency in Council also desires to convey to the Improvement Trust Board his appreciation of their wise foresight in adopting the scheme with only one dissentient vote.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accord sanction to the combined Improvement and Street Scheme submitted on 21st August, 1911.

RECENT FICTION.

I.—John Oxenham's latest book makes an excursion into the realms of pure romance. Charles Verney, of the British Embassy in Paris, is making a tour in Switzerland, wandering here and there as his fancy dictates. He meets with a damsel in distress, and, captivated by her beauty, embarks upon a perilous enterprise—the rescue of her sister from a Swiss fortress. Acting on Verney's advice, the sisters adopt masculine attire as a disguise, and the trio, posing as a professor and two pupils, pursue their adventurous course over mountain and lake towards England and freedom. The sisters however are unwilling to sacrifice their beautiful hair to the exigencies of the situation, and a hairpin left behind in the bedroom of an inn furnishes the police with a clue, and sets the law on the track of the fugitives. Their subsequent adventures are many and varied, they effect a hairbreadth escape, they are attacked by tramps, they are buried under an avalanche. An unexpected check stays the course of Charles Verney's progress with the fascinating Sonia Mikhailovna, but the curtain is finally rung down to the peal of marriage bells. The book is entertaining and well-written, and an artistic frontispiece shows Sonia masquerading as a boy.

II—The Centaur, though a frankly incredible tale, is nevertheless extremely interesting. The author uses the strange fancy which embodies the theme of the book, to plead for a return to nature. He cries to mankind to discard the worthless externals by which modern existence is rendered futile and complex. The principal characters, O'Malley and Dr Stahl, are cleverly contrasted. The dreamer and the scientist are at eternal variance, yet even the scientist is compelled to admit the existence of forces beyond his control, of a hidden world outside the range of scientific classification. O'Malley's Celtic temperament renders him peculiarly sensitive to the unseen forces of nature, and experiences a return to the Earth-nature, encountering the men-monsters whose existence he has always suspected. He meets, on a steamer bound for Greece, a strange Russian, and from the first he glimpses in this individual a more-than-human personality. The impression of the demi-god hidden in the man is subtly conveyed, and the atmosphere of a half-terrifying half-enchanting mystery pervades the book. The faint fluting of the Pipes of Pan play their part in this curious tale, and Terence O'Malley passes from the uncomprehending world to the sound of their elusive notes. This book is worth careful reading, it possesses a curious fascination which is wholly indescribable.

III.—The redemption of the very rich is evidently something of a problem in America, to judge by the important part it plays in up-to-date American fiction. The indulged son of a multi-millionaire, with nothing to do but to spend his father's money is certainly in danger, having gained the whole world of losing his own soul. Rex Beach has selected such a youth as the hero of his book—'The Ne'er do Well'. Kirk Anthony by a sudden turn of fortune's wheel is whirled from his life of idle dissipation, and forced into the position of a common working man, with only a week's wages between him and starvation. A chain of apparently damning evidence prevents his return from Panama, whither his adventures have led him, and the suspicion which surrounds him hampers him seriously in his effort to find work. His vicissitudes make a man of him, and the "not impossible she" appears in due course of time and completes the work of reclamation. The author reaches a pitch of true dramatic intensity in the scene between the Cortlandts, and Mrs. Cortlandt, whose wonderful personality overshadows and dwarfs that of her husband, is a cleverly drawn character. Incidentally the book conveys an unpleasing impression of Panamanians, of their curious methods of obtaining evidence. There is no place in the world where it is tolerable to be penniless and friendless, but judging by the experiences of Kirk Anthony, Panama is the last place on earth which one would choose as the scene of such an adventure.

IV.—Mrs Henry Tippett has selected a most misleading title for her book, "The Power of the Petticoat." This light and frivolous name certainly does not prepare one for the serious and tragic nature of the story. Father Markham, a priest of the Church of Rome, undertakes at the dying request of the Prince Macondie to attempt to reclaim for the Church the woman for whose sake the prince has committed suicide. For a while the promise remains unfulfilled, but other forces are at work which drive the unsuspecing priest to keep his word, and which cause his ultimate ruin. Markham's sister, Eve, becomes engaged to an artist, who is an unbeliever, and the priest sternly refuses his consent to the marriage; the artist's sister, Lady Helen, conceives the idea of making Father Markham acquainted with Olivette Zelton, the dead Prince's syren, with the object of making him more human and tractable, so that he may be brought to see things in a saner light, and withdraw his opposition to Eve's marriage. The inevitable occurs—the cold and cruel Olivette and the ascetic priest are mutually attracted, and the tragic climax comes quickly. Eve's happiness somewhat lightens the gloom of the closing chapters, but the last scene shows Markham, now a monk, laboriously digging his own grave. A delightful character in the book is Kiddie, the "enfant terrible", whose quaint sayings are refreshing and spontaneous ; and Lady Helen, the kind-hearted wordling, is a clever portrait. The book is well put together, and the interest is maintained throughout.

(I) Their High Adventure, by John Oxenham, (Hodder and Stoughton).

(II) The Centaur, by Algeron Blackwood (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.)

(III) The Ne'er do Well, by Rex Beach (Hodder and Stoughton).

(IV) The Power of the Petticoat, by Mrs. Henry Tippett (John Long Ltd.)

RIFLE SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

The following are the first three names out of the best 300 results of shooting for the Viceroy's Competition (First Stage) last month, all over India under the auspices of Indian Volunteer Rifle Association.

Color Sergeant Davies, 1st Bengal Nagpur Railway, 105 points..... 1
Major Barton, Bangalore Volunteers, 100 points... 2
Sergeant Hewlett, Eastern Bengal State Railway, 100 points..... 3

Major Wynnes, Honorary Secretary of Indian Volunteer Rifle Association has presented the Coronation Cup to the corps of Indian Volunteers whose teams made the highest combined score in the Rivett-Carnac and the Capital Cups.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st December.

311. Annual Camp of Exercise—The Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery from Saturday 17th, to Sunday 25th February, 1912.

313. Parades—There will be no parade on Saturday, 23rd instant.

317. Musketry—Sunday, 24th December, 1911
Spoon Competition at Ghat Kopar on the G I P Rly Vol Rifle Range.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE CENSORSHIP.

Mr. Brookfield's Appointment Criticised in the House.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Brookfield as Assistant Examiner of Plays was the subject of several questions in the House of Commons in mail week.

Mr. Robert Harcourt (L. Montrose Burghs) asked whether the appointment by the Lord Chamberlain of Mr. Charles Brookfield as Assistant Examiner of Plays was made after consultation with the Government, and whether, in view "inter alia" of the character of the evidence given before the joint Committee as to Mr. Brookfield's own plays, the Government would pending legislation, see that the appointment was cancelled.

Sir Godfrey Baring (L. Barnstaple) asked what considerations had actuated the Lord Chamberlain in making the appointment and what salary it was proposed to attach to the office.

Mr. McKenna (Home Secretary) : Mr. Brookfield was appointed Joint Examiner of Plays by the Lord Chamberlain in the ordinary exercise of his powers without consultation with his Majesty's Government. The amount of Mr. Brookfield's remuneration is determined by the Lord Chamberlain, and is paid partly out of the Civil List and partly out of fees. The Lord Chamberlain has been good enough to communicate to me that the considerations which moved him in making the appointment were the special qualifications—(laughter)—which in his judgment, Mr. Brookfield possesses by training and experience to execute the duties of the post.

In view of the erroneous statements that have been made in connection with the appointment it is right for me to point out that the Examiners of Plays are not Censors but that the duty of Censorship is imposed by statute on the Lord Chamberlain himself who has recently acted upon the advice of an Advisory Board. The functions of the examiners are confined to the reading of plays and reporting to the Lord Chamberlain any matters about which there can be any doubt. The Lord Chamberlain further advises me that he is aware of the evidence given before the Select Committee of 1909 as to one of Mr. Brookfield's own plays, but that, in his judgment, this evidence raises no presumption that Mr. Brookfield is disqualified for the efficient performances of his duties. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harcourt: Would it not be the case that any play submitted by Mr. Brookfield as author would be passed by Mr. Brookfield as examiner and then performed ?

Mr. McKenna: No I imagine that if Mr. Brookfield himself were to write a play and submit it to the Censor, the Lord Chamberlain would read that play with great profit and amusement. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lynch (N., West Clare) asked what steps had been taken to give effect to the recommendation of the Joint Committee, and whether means existed within the power of the Home Secretary to check the alleged tendency to the encouragement of plays of low intellectual and moral character at the expense of drama opening up new vistas of thought in social, political, and ethical matters.

Mr. Mckenna : An Advisory Board has been appointed to assist the Lord Chamberlain in dealing with the licensing of plays. Steps have not been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Joint Committee as regards licensing. The Lord Chamberlain has been entrusted by statute with the duty of dealing with this subject, and he possesses adequate means of checking production of any undesirable plays. The principal upon which this power is exercised were explained to the recent Joint Committee. While they involve the rejection of immoral plays they do not aim at the exclusion of novelty of idea or treatment.

Mr. Lynch : Is it not a fact that there exists a tendency to repress all developments of the higher drama—a sort of system of pachydermatous ignorance and pharisaism——

The Speaker : As far as I can hear, that seems to be a speech. (Laughter.)

The incident then closed.

LOST PROPERTY.

Railway Passengers' Carelessness.

The work of the lost property offices of our great railroads has multiplied fourfold in recent years. At the Great Western Railway office at Paddington, London, something like 35,000 articles are dealt with annually, and the public auctions of unclaimed property which used to be annual events are now held three times a year.

The unpretentious and closely packed office at the Praed-street end of No. 8 platform is hardly the place in which a novelist would look for the material of romance, but such is to be found there. More than one elopement has failed through the misdirection or temporary loss of luggage and the unexpected appearance of irate parents whilst the impetuous lovers were making inquiries of the staff. Missing relatives, too, have been recovered by a watch set upon applicants for lost luggage, the description of whien has been previously advertised. The duties of the lost property office staff are not without their humours and their trials. What answer can be civilly given to an individual who wishes to reclaim a newspaper left in a carriage some time previously ? Yet such appeals are quite a common occurrence.

OLD BOOTS.

Pipes, pouches, umbrellas, and old boots are the most common varieties of lost property. The pipes and pouches are of varying quality, but the umbrellas are generally inferior. "You see," said a railway official to one of our representatives yesterday, "it is the good umbrella that is usually taken 'by mistake' and the poor one left behind." The boots denote a growing tendency amongst some individuals to change apparel in the train. Many of the old boots so found are enclosed in the box from which the new ones have been taken.

Amongst the less common and more remarkable objects brought under the charge of this office have been monkeys and serpents (the latter a consignment from Afrioa to the Zoo, which had not been properly directed), false teeth, typewriters, wigs, implements of war, an empty coffin, a bag of human bones, the hoof of an elephant and pairs of crutches. At the present moment a large and well-equipped invalid chair is awaiting its owner.

It has been quaintly suggested that the chair and crutches are silent testimony to the health-giving effect of travel on the Great Western system. The false teeth—which were eventually restored to the owner—were it seems, lost through sneezing whilst the owner was looking out of the window. The monkeys and reptiles although improperly directed, had a very short stay in the charge of the Lost Property Department. It was beyond our contract to feed them was the explanation given for their second delivery to their real coustodians.

THE PATHETIC SIDE.

There is also a pathetic side to the department. Its existence testifies to a great extent to mental weakness and lack of concentration amongst many who travel. This mental attitude is quite clearly displayed in many who seek the recovery of goods at the office. "One lady recently, who lost her brooch but was unable to describe it, actually sent her jeweller from Lincolnshire to assist in its recovery. Several fail to recognise their own property when they see it and quite a number have their 'lost' goods at home with them all the while."

"Quite a number of applications," said Press representative's informant, apply to articles lost in Hyde Park and different parts of London. Some are lost on other lines. We have, however, the great satisfaction of knowing that our work is not in vain, and distance has never affected our ability to return lost property to its owners. Many things lost by Americans who are travelling en route to the Continent are returned to them before they reach home whilst the consignment of claimed goods to France is almost an everyday job.

The unclaimed articles are sold by auction under the direction of the railway company.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CHARACTERISTIC DEBATE "ON SOCIALISM."

Uniform Incomes for Young and Old.

So many epigrammatic squibs were let off in mail week in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, that even the intellectuals of the Fabian Society and I. L. P. who filled the room must have felt rather like children at Brock's benefit. Not knowing quite whether to be frightened or amused they compromised the matter, and clapped. Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, possibly the two cleverest dialecticians in England, were the protagonists, and Mr. Hilaire Belloc kept the ring, to use a phrase in his own manner. The proposition which Mr. Shaw set himself to uphold was :

"That a Democrat, who is not also a Socialist, is no Gentleman."

Unluckily there was a disagreement from the first about the meaning of the proposition and as the debate proceeded the tangle grew. Mr. Belloc confessed that it was a subject which to him meant nothing. Whether Mr. Shaw meant to argue that Mr. Chesterton was or could not be a Socialist, or a gentleman, or both together or neither at once, or whether it was the other way about he was at a loss to know.

After this happy start Mr. Shaw stepped briskly forward, flung his chest out, directed his beard towards the opposite wall and said he was not there to argue anything. He was there to make the plain assertion that a democrat who is not a Socialist is no gentleman.

"I say 'no gentleman' in the most insulting and personal sense of the term," he added, gently.

What, then, was a gentleman ? Defining terms by opposites the alternative to a gentleman was a cad. What was a democrat ? The alternative to a democrat was an idolater.

Not being sure of the alternative to a Socialist he defined Socialism positively as a state of society which proceeds from one immutable condition, namely that the entire income of the country shall be divided exactly equally between all the people of the country, without regard to age or anything but the fact that they are live human beings.

NOAH'S DIVIDEND.

He did not care what the Noahmaniac said. The Noahmaniac was the man who like a certain patriarch divided creation into pairs, only the pairs consisted of very good people on the one hand and very bad people on the other.

Even if that pairing method were true, he observed the true Socialist says that both should receive the same dividend of the nation's wealth.

Then Mr. Shaw plunged fairly into the wood. He touched lightly on the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. Barney Barnato upon Mr. Chesterton's probable income at the age of thirty and kindred topics which left the I. L. P. members (whatever may have happened to the Fabians) gasping.

"There must be a daily output of political virtue. Salvation is a continuous operation, exactly like breathing. If you stop breathing for ten minutes you die. If you stop saving yourself for ten minutes you're damned."

As the chairman's bell rang before Mr. Shaw had fairly launched his subject he rapidly summed up his argument by declaring that an anti-democrat or "idolater" may be excused for insisting on class distinctions, but that no excuse is possible for the democrat who denies class equality to his fellowmen. Class equality must finally mean Socialism. Therefore the adoption of Socialism becomes a matter of gentlemanly conduct—"a personal and national point of honour." Mr. Chesterton, encouraged by Mr. Belloc, came up smiling, in a modest, yet expensive, way.

"G. K. C'S" RETORT.

"I have listened with the greatest pleasure to the extraordinarily brilliant and interesting address Mr. Shaw has delivered on a totally different subject," was his bland opening. The origin of the trouble was that Mr. Shaw's definitions were all wrong. For example, you might as well say that the opposite of a gentleman was a cad as that the opposite of a sailor was a pirate.

A democrat was not the opposite of an idolater but simply a man who believed that the direct action of the citizen on the State was the best way of governing the State. As for a Socialist—Mr. Shaw had said something about equal incomes without respect to age. Did Mr. Shaw really mean that a new-born babe——

Mr. Shaw nodded his head vigorously and said "Yes."

"—Shall be at once in receipt, I cannot say enjoyment," Mr. Chesterton went on, "of the income which would be right and proper for a grown working human being! I cannot believe it of him. One of the first things would be that the grown-up man's wages would be cut down to the baby's. You will say, 'This innocent infant in the cradle—he is content with £100. Do you not admire his sublime abnegation?

Therefore, he asked, why pay more to anyone?

Dealing with arguments for the abolition of property, Mr Chesterton advanced this gem of metaphor : "Suppose we all had wooden legs and were living in a hospital. And suppose there was a rule that we should take our legs every night into the cloakroom and get tickets for them. That would prevent a great deal of wrong doing of a certain kind. There is no doubt that one man could not steal another man's wooden leg or pawn his own, or make a corner in wooden legs. But it is not true that such a process would enable the wooden-legged people in the hospital to govern the hospital. It is not true that there would be any kind of advance in their power of protest against abuses."

When Mr. Shaw returned to the charge his first care was to explain that in the true Socialist State every citizen would receive from the moment of birth "its modest dividend of the nation's wealth."

Mr. Chesterton's manner when he rose a second time was especially benignant.

"Your proposals," he observed, "for detaching the child altogether from the supports of its parents are so manifestly blasphemous against everything we call human nature that I will not discuss them. You will be so detestable in the eyes of mankind if you do that thing that, however much we admire you, we shall be bound to kill you."

Soon afterwards the debate was concluded upon very amicable terms.

GRAND TOUR : NEW STYLE.

Tutorial Globe-Trotting for Wealthy Youths.

Arrangements have been made for an educational world's tour for young gentlemen next year, leaving London on October 18 and returning on June 14, 1913. Time was when the education of a son of the nobility was not considered complete until he had done "the grand tour"—a jaunt which took something like three years and only covered Europe. His successor to-day will trot round the globe in less than eight months.

In this cosmopolitan age such a programme, which would have startled the more easy-going parent of 150 years ago, will arouse no surprise though it will certainly attract attention. Under the guidance of that indispensable globe-trotter, "Cook's man," and the tutorial direction of Mr. W. Galloway Duncan, late Principal of the Government School at Dacca, the party will go first to Port Said, spending 28 days in Egypt then to Colombo, staying about a week in Ceylon and 34 days in India going from Calcutta to Rangoon and staying in Burma ten days. Then they will pass on to Singapore, with four days in the Straits Settlements, thence to Hongkong to visit Macao, Shanghai, Peking, and other famous centres, spending about a month in the Celestial Empire, and cross over to Kobe for another month in Japan. From Yokohama they will sail to San Francisco, and, in a 33 days' trip, "do" America, leaving New York on Saturday, June 7, for London. The entire cost of the tour, including all expenses for first-class travelling, tuition, care and supervision, first-class hotel accommodation, excursions, medical attendance, and insurance, is 750 guineas. The tour is so planned that each country will be visited during its most healthful season. During their travels the young men will not be idle. Those going directly into business will study the commercial conditions and trade of other countries, and they will be equipped in a broad, general way for their future careers. For those intending to enter the universities or colleges instruction will be given in English language and literature, French, German, Arabic, Hindustani, Japanese, and such studies as history, architecture, mathematic, physics, and moral philosophy. Chinese is wisely omitted from the list.

REFORM IN TOYLAND.

Mr. Wells on Lessons in the Playroom.

One of the finest passages in Mr. H. G. Wells book, "the New Machiavelli" is the description of Remington, the future political leader, playing with his father in the nursery. In this arresting page of autobiography, the reader is shown incidentally the stimulating effect toys may have on a child's imagination. Now Mr. Wells has further developed his ideas on the subject in a timely and highly instructive article just published in the Christmas number of the "Strand Magazine."

The author's view is briefly, that modern toys possess but little educative value, and he at once proceeds to show how upon an ordinary floor covered with linoleum or cork carpet may be made an infinitude of imaginative games, which would not only keep boys and girls happy for days together, but would also "build up a framework of spacious and inspiring ideas in them for after life."

In his campaign for the reform of toyland, Mr Wells speaks from practical and personal experience. He has tried with his two sons all the games he describes, and tells of them, because he believes that at this season when Santa Claus is about to make his appearance his narrative will be of use to other fathers, and to uncles, and "such like tributary species of humanity" in buying presents for their own and other people's children.

FOUR GROUPS OF TOYS.

Here are the four main groups of toys which enter into the composition of the series of floor games played (and recommended) by Mr. Wells and his children.

(1) Soldiers. With these are classed sailors, railway porters, civilians, and "the lower animals generally."
(2) Bricks.
(3) Boards and planks; and
(4) Clockwork railway, rolling stock, and rails.

In addition there are certain minor objects, such as tin ships and Easter eggs, but these, like the kiwi and the duckbilled platypus, "the author gravely affirms, refuse to be classified. With these materials, children may march to the conquest of the most formidable steinghold. The imaginative boy, in collaboration with a brother or the proverbial uncle, will launch himself into terrific adventures among cannibals in some "Wonderful Island," or, if of a less bellicose disposition, he will construct cities of the future castles, marble towers, and mountain railway.

These and many other absorbing games Mr. Wells shows the boy how to play. But he warns him that most of the materials he needs cannot be procured at toyshops. He must, for instance, get the planks and boards made by a carpenter. The boards should be of various sizes, from a yard to eighteen inches square. Next in importance are the wooden bricks, and these again you have to get specially made. The whole bricks must be four and a half inches by two and a quarter, and one should have in addition a plentiful supply of half bricks and quarter bricks.

MORE TIN "SOLDIERS" NEEDED.

Of the inevitable toy-soldier and the world to which it belongs, Mr. Wells speaks with delicious humour. He finds that there are too many of them, and he and his boys want civilians very badly. "Consequent upon this dearth," he says, "our little world suffers from an exaggerated curse of militarism, and the grocer wears epaulettes. This might please Lord Roberts and Mr. Lee Maxse, but it certainly does not please us. I wish, indeed, that we could buy boxes of tradesmen ; a blue butcher, a white baker, with a loaf of standard bread ; a draper or so ; boxes of servants, of street traffic ; smart sets, and so forth. We could do with a judge and barristers, or a box of vestrymen."

Following the description of the material needed for the ideal floor games comes an account of two or three actual games the author's children have been playing on their magic cork mat. In one of these "The Game of the Wonderful Islands," the floor is the sea. Half is assigned to the elder boy and the other half to his brother. The boards are distributed about the sea in an "archipelagic" manner, and soon islands are seen rising from the ocean, and temples with domes made of half Easter eggs come into existence in a no less miraculous manner. Then the boys build ships out of their wooden bricks and start exploring the islands. Thus the game goes on. The intrepid explorers "land and alter things, and build and rearrange and hoist paper flags on pins, and subjugate populations, and confer all the blessings of civilization upon these lands".

ACQUITTED WIVES.

Frequency of Husband Murder in America.

Public attention is being directed in America to the frequency of husband murder. Of late there has been a remarkable epidemic of these domestic crimes. A feature of the matter is the ease with which the woman secures an acquittal at her trial. The following cases have occurred since last spring :

Mrs. Patterson took her husband from a sanatorium at Denver and shot him in the back. He fell on all fours, when his wife shot him again and killed him. The defence at the trial was that a Chicago millionaire bribed her husband to take her abroad. Upon their return the husband taunted her with immorality. The jury acquitted her.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy shot and killed her husband in a bedroom at New York, because he paid attention to another girl. Accused said she committed the act to save her husband's soul. She kissed the lifeless face, and surrendered to a policeman. She was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Mrs. James killed her husband in bed at St. Louis on April 28th. She declined to give any explanations her only comment being "I don't care." The defence is that it was a somnambulistic crime. The case is still untried.

Mrs. Matheson, who discovered her husband in the house of a coloured woman in a Texan village, killed him. The jury acquitted her in ten minutes.

The husband of a Mrs. Standard, of Michigan died of posion. A servant said her mistress intended to give him strychnine to cure drunkenness. The woman was acquitted. She said her husband's spirit was with her throughout the trial.

Within the last ten years there have been 86,934 murders in the United States, and only 1,149 executions, a proportion of one in seventy-five. The lightest year was 1901, when there were 7,852 murders; the heaviest was 1906, with 9,350 murders. Last year 202 murders were committed in Chicago. There were only sixteen convictions and one execution.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 9th December.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate receipts for week ending 9th Dec. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. (including I. M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1711700	268695.	26030915
A.-D.-O. Ry.....	125·66	10900	883221	934721
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	4800	75618	80418
Total...	2957·29	1767400	2732654	29066054
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Dec. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. (including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1639282	2332755	24966037
A.-D.-O. Ry. ...	125·66	34857	715462	750319
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1538	45160	46698
Total	2949·88	1675677	24087377	25763054
Increase or Decrease	G. I. P. R.	a	+	+
	Incg. I. M. R. System	+ 7·41	+ 72418	+ 3042460	+ 3114878
	A. D. O. R.	.....	+ 16043	+ 168359	+ 184402
	Baran Kotah R.	.....	+ 3262	+ 30458	+ 33720

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct a Chiefly in local traffic due to the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties in Bombay and to special trains for the Delhi Durbar.

SORE THROAT:

Its Cause and Cure.

If you are suffering from sore throat, you should at once take Formamint tablets. They are certain to give you prompt relief, and to cure the sore throat more quickly than anything else, *because they kill the germs which cause sore throat.* (Send the coupon below for a valuable hand-book on sore throat and infectious diseases, written by a London Physician.)

Testimony That Convinces.

Lord Glantawe writes :—I have been using Wulfing's Formamint for sore throat with most satisfactory results."

"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Formamint, although I suffered periodically before," writes a Physician in *The Practitioner* (December, 1907) — one of thousands of doctors who regularly prescribe Formamint, and use it themselves.

How Formamint Cures Sore Throat.

Everybody knows that sore throat is caused by germs which we inhale from the air. The unique power which Formamint possesses of killing these germs has frequently been demonstrated. One of the most interesting proofs is that established by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin Scientist, which is illustrated by the accompanying diagrams.

Dr. Piorkowski coated three glass plates with a substance on which germs thrive. One (Fig. C), he also treated with some saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. He then exposed all three plates to the air and dust, and afterwards kept them for two days at the temperature of the human body. Figs. A and B, not having been treated with Formamint, were covered with the germ growths which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases. *Plate C, which had been treated with Formamint, was absolutely free from germ growth, proving that Formamint killed all germs which settled there.*

Fig. A.—How air germs develop in two days.

Fig. B.—How dust germs develop in two days.

Fig. C.—How Formamint prevents any development of air and dust germs.

What happened on Plate C is exactly what happens in the mouth and throat of a person who takes Formamint, namely : the germs which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases are all destroyed.

But only Wulfing's Formamint will do this —not the worthless imitations which some dealers may try to substitute. Insist on genuine Formamint, which is manufactured by A. Wulfing & Co., London, and sold by all chemists and bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets.

Every sufferer from sore throat should at once send this coupon for a free copy of "Hints on Sore Throat," which contains a great deal of valuable information. There are only a limited number of copies available for free distribution, and a rapid demand for these is anticipated. You should, therefore, apply at once, in order to make sure of securing your copy.

FREE HAND-BOOK.

Please send me a free copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name .....

Address .....

.....

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London).
F. 9/141. P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

HOME ORGANISTS.

Modern Drawing-room Instruments.

It is now becoming fashionable—among those who study such matters—to have an organ in the drawing-room. To the average man the idea would appear about as practicable as placing an elephant in a dog-kennel or a brass band in a boudoir. As a matter of fact, however, the experiment has already been made with complete success.

No longer is the house-organ the plaything and the toy of American millionaires. They were the first, it is true, to set up, in the ornate concert rooms of their gorgeous palaces, such organs as only they could afford to buy. They are still—to use an expressive Americanism—"just crazy" over their latest fad. The innovation is not, however, confined to the United States, though in England it has assumed a less extravagant shape. Enormous strides have been made in the last few years in the art of organ-building. Is it, therefore, surprising that men of means ornament their houses with a fine modern organ? Surprising or not, it is a fact. Here in England, where, as a rule, there is a deeper and more genuine love of this fine instrument, large three and four manual organs are often to be found in the homes of enthusiasts. The fashion is not confined, as might be imagined, to the wealthy. People of moderate means have also followed the lead of the American magnates and have, in some cases, done so at considerable sacrifice. A well-known musician, indeed, asserts that on giving a recital on a large three manual organ in a private house he descovered that the proud owner had given up several annual holidays and made other retrenchments to raise the money for its purchase.

UNNECESSARY DEVICES.

Of course, the lavish sums spent by American millionaires in this direction are not indicative of the real cost of such a luxury. Such sums could only be spent on an excess of elaborate and highly finished cabinet work and outside decorations. When one considers that the huge organ in the Albert Hall cost under £10,000, it is difficult to conceive of a comparatively small house or chamber organ costing even half that amount. There is, however, an unfortunate craze in America for novelties and "ingenious devices"—such as several duplicated key-boards or consoles, placed in various parts of the houses. Much money is also often spent on apparatus for "self-playing contrivances," usually by punched rolls, and a thousand and one useless and confusing dodges—ostensibly for the aid of the performer.

As the primary object of a good organ is to give forth beautiful tones with infinite variety, it is better to construct the organ with this aim kept always in view, and not to lavish unnecessary expenditure on its outward appearance. As a matter of fact, an effective chamber organ is not solely a millionaire's luxury. There are good builders in this country, as there are in America, who will place a highly artistic and beautifully voiced instrument in any man's drawing-room or music-room for sums ranging from £300 upwards. A space of 7ft. by 10ft., with a height of 10ft. or 11ft., can accommodate a delightful little organ of two manuals (each enclosed in a

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

The late Mr. Justice Grantham was often at loggerheads with somebody. But in spite of many "blazing indiscretions" which he seemed wholly unable to suppress, Sir William was in private life one of the most genial and kindly of men, who loved nothing better than a joke, even when it was at his own expense. With all his impulsive truculence, he was a man of warm heart and generous sympathies, who combined in an eminent degree the faculty of provoking public criticism with the capacity for winning the affectionate regard of all who knew him in the relations of private life. Not very long ago at Liverpool Mr. Justice Grantham made a long reply to his critics, the concluding words of which were as follows: "From the day I was first appointed a judge to the present I have never wittingly, by word or deed, done or said anything to give a partisan or political complexion to my judicial work."

THE JUDGE AND THE SMOKER.

There are many stories associated with his name. He once rebuked a man of sullen temper for blowing clouds in a "nonsmoker." "This is not a smoking carriage," he observed, rather wrathfully. "I know that, old 'un," grumbled the stolid one, "but I be a-going on with this 'ere smoke." His lordship's temperature rose spontaneously. He passed the yokel his card and said he would report him at the next station. When the next stopping-place was reached the yokel quickly changed into another carriage, but the judge sent the guard to get his name and address, as he intended to prosecute him. The guard went to the yokel's compartment, and returned to Mr. Justice Grantham and whispered. "If I were you I would not prosecute that gent; he has just given me his card—here it is—and he is Mr. Justice Grantham!"

THE STORY OF THE COLSTOUN PEAR.

The Earl of Dalhousie is the life custodian of an alleged magical and most interesting heirloom, known as the Colstoun Pear, which had an original connexion with Yester, the scene of the interment of the venerable Marquis of Tweeddale. The "Edinburgh Dispatch" tells the story. "In the year 1260 the daughter of Hugo de Gifford, believed to be in league with Satan, and thus known as the Warlock o' Gifford, married a neighbour, Broun of Colstoun, in the shape attached to the Warlock's stronghold, Yester Castle. As his child's dowry the Warlock plucked a pear from a tree and handed it to the young couple. The sinister business gave them the assurance that as long as the fruit was preserved intact their descendants would prosper.

NOW A FOSSIL!

The Brouns, true to the Warlock's prediction, did flourish down to the reign of Charles I. Then a Broun old maid was imprudent enough to try her teeth on the pear. The result was that her people became involved in unsuccessful litigation, and had to dispose of a couple of the best farms on Colstoun estate to pay expenses. Christian Broun, the heir-of the late Broun of Colstoun, married, in 1805, the Earl of Dalhousie. Thus her husband's family obtained possession of the heirloom. The pear, after centuries and centuries a fossil, is [illegible] of quaint make nearly as old as the pear) the marks of Miss [illegible] plainly visible.

SEAT OF LEARNING.

[illegible]ich is undergoing extensive improvements, has been twice [illegible] Exchange, founded by [illegible]d opened by Queen [illegible]reat Fire. Pepys described it, nothing standing [illegible]ars but Sir Thomas [illegible]dy enough, when the [illegible]own a second time [illegible]as Gresham again [illegible] that the Royal [illegible]rning, the only [illegible]resham Lectures [illegible]or non-existent [illegible] second edifice.

[illegible] concluding [illegible]are summed [illegible] continued, [illegible]anuary last. [illegible]tea consists [illegible]t is pointed in a state [illegible] the free [illegible]he tannin [illegible]ine is not [illegible]ield as a [illegible]te not of [illegible] regarded [illegible]l point of [illegible] rule, the [illegible]s of high

[illegible]nquiry, are [illegible] yield only [illegible]to the infusion which yield [illegible]n to caffeine [illegible]but especially [illegible]e made a bad [illegible]od tea except [illegible]xcessive infusion short infusion [illegible]as an excessive [illegible]ological grounds, [illegible] quality teas runs [illegible]ce provided the tea [illegible]ort contains a short ac[illegible]s of analysis which have [illegible]h the chemistry of a cup [illegible] indicated.

[illegible]EST PORT IN EUROPE."

[illegible]s connect Paris with the Atlantic [illegible] of a ship canal between the capital and Rouen, is no new idea. Thirty years ago the celebrated engineer, M. Buquet de la Grye, published a plan for a lockless canal from Poissy to Rouen, which would be capable of supplying the Parisians with a quarter of a million tons of provisions daily. The Paris docks he proposed should be constructed near the Pont de Clichy, and he calculated that 120,000,000 francs would cover the whole cost. Last year the Matin revived this project of making Paris a seaport, and predicted that, once connected with the sea, in a few years Paris would become "the greatest port in Europe."

WHERE KEATS WAS CHRISTENED.

St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, which gets a former Fellow of Balliol for the new rector, bears the name of the East Anglian worthy connected with Boston, which is contracted from Botolph's Town. He was the patron saint of travellers, and each city gate formerly had a church of this dedication, where mediæval citizens, before starting on a journey, prayed for protection from unsolicited interviews with Robin Hood. Of these churches only three now remain, the other two being at Aldgate and Aldersgate. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, is a prosaic Georgian edifice, but the registers contain some interesting entries. They record the baptism and burial of Alleyn, the actor, who founded Dulwich College, the burial of a child of Ben Jonson, and the baptism of John Keats, October 31, 1795.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND ON THE NEW DEAN.

In the Notes of the Month in the "Commonwealth," which are understood to be written by Canon Scott Holland, the recent utterances of the new Dean of St. Paul's come in for banter and protest. We read: The Dean of St. Paul's must have got up with a black cat on his back on the morning on which he gave his first lecture to the Diocesan Women. Or was it that he wanted to make these excellent ladies sit up? Sometimes, at sight of one's audience a divine madness rises, and a longing to get up and whoop aloud. Was it this which overcame him? Or was it his liver? "Anyhow," it is added, "it was unfortunate that he should have been driven to sweep our entire democratic civilisation down into dyspeptic ruin."

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THE TWO SERVICES.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

The announcement of the reshuffling of appointments at the Admiralty, and in the Home and Atlantic fleets, came with dramatic suddenness to the Navy no less than to the general public. Even in the highest ranks of the service, where it was known for some days beforehand that important changes were contemplated, it was not for one moment expected that seventy-five per cent. of the naval element on the Board of Admiralty would be displaced "at one fell swoop," and that with the same stroke of the official pen eight flag appointments would change hands. The service view of the First Lord of the Admiralty's justification for this clean sweep is that it is plausible, but not convincing. The unquestioned fitness of the officers selected for administrative work is fully recognised, but, before the naval service and the general public will feel satisfied that such drastic changes were necessary, solely in the best interests of the service, the inner history of the circumstances must not remain a sealed book. The explanation as it stands gives excuse for a suspicion of "suppressio veri, suggestio falsi."

THE OUTGOING SECOND SEA LORD.

The solatium for Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton's replacement as Second Sea Lord by Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg in the shape of "the appointment to the command of a home port on the occasion of the first vacancy," will in ordinary circumstances result in this officer holding the blue ribbon of the service in shore appointments—the Portsmouth command. This position will become vacant on July 30, 1912, when Admiral Sir Arthur Moore reaches the age for retirement and will relinquish the appointment to which he succeeded last March on the death of Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe. The unexpected may, of course, happen, but in all foreseeable circumstances Vice-Admiral Egerton's flag will be flown on board the Victory at Portsmouth, and he will hold the appointment with the acting rank of Admiral, as was last done at Portsmouth by Sir Archibald Douglas on becoming Commander-in-Chief in October, 1904.

AN IMPROVED 13·5-IN. GUN.

The increased displacement of the "King George V." group of battleships will be partly translated into greater offensive power than that possessed by the "Orions" now entering the Service. This result will be achieved by an improved 13·5-in. gun with increased muzzle, energy and velocity and greater penetrative power at extreme battle range. The new Mark 13·5in. will, it is understood, fire projectiles weighing 1,400lb., compared with the 1,250-lb. shells of the present gun; consequently in weight of a broadside the increase will be equivalent to an additional gun of the existing type. The development of the 13·5-in. has been far more rapid than that which took place with the 12-in. weapon, as it was not until the Mark VII. of this design was introduced that the weight of projectile rose to 850-lb from the 714-lb. projectile fired by the first gun of this calibre. The Naval Ordnance Department will be generally congratulated upon thus keeping well abreast of other Navies in the primary function of the warship, which is to hit hard and rapidly.

MARINES AND GUNNERY EFFICIENCY.

When details are fully known in respect to this year's shooting from the heavy and light guns of the Navy, it will probably be found that the Marines have once more quite held their own in the gunnery competitions throughout the Fleet, although the first position may be held by a bluejacket. It was as gratifying as it was surprising to learn from the current Navy estimates that out of the total force of about 15,800 Royal Marines, at the beginning of this financial year, there were as many as 929 who had qualified for the higher gunnery ratings. The actual figures were:—Gunlayers, first-class, 75 gunlayers; second-class, 358; gunlayers, third-class, 496; and it will likewise be remembered that the Admiralty created a new rank of Marine warrant officer, called gunnery sergeant majors, which closely approximate in gunnery knowledge and training to the better known warrant officers, called "gunners," in the senior service. The facts and figure abear eloquent testimony, not only to the high esteem in which the authorities hold the gunnery efficiency of the two Marine corps, but also to the commendable keenness of the officers and men themselves, who fight such sturdy battles in rivalry with the higher gunnery ratings drawn from the bluejacket ratings for first honours in gunnery competitions. This is a very different state of affairs from that which existed before the Marines fully manned their own guns under the supervision of their own officers, and when the "Joeys" were always stationed to use the handspikes and levers or man the winches in the old days of truck carriages and royal muzzle-loading guns, yet there is still talk about the abolition of the Marines.

SCOUTS AND ARMOURED CRUISERS.

The Germans appear to be realising the great value of fast, well-armed and well-protected cruisers such as vessels of our Indefatigable type, which surprised the world by her sharp run from the Canadian to the British coast with the present King, then Prince of Wales, on board. If this is so we may expect to see improved Von der Tann and "Moltke" shrewly placed on the stocks in the building yards of the Fatherland; and we may congratulate ourselves on having as big a lead in swift vessels of the description as we have in the more heavily armed and heavily armour-clad super-Dreadnoughts. Apparently this awakening on the part of the naval authorities of Germany was caused by the experience gained during the latest manœuvres of the High Sea Fleet when it was demonstrated that as well as high a cruiser which is sent out by the admiral to collect speed information must be sufficiently gunned and armoured to allow her to push her nose into the danger zone far enough to effect her purpose and not be so fragile that she must use swift heels to carry her delicate hull to safety the moment she meets opposition from this smaller cruisers of the enemy's forces which are crinolinig their heavy battle fleet. This is the experience that caused the British Admiralty to create the large squadron of cruiser battleships which they now possess, and which will unquestionably be of infinite value to our Navy in time of war. After all, wireless telegraphy has its limitations for scouting and other naval purposes, and can only aid, and not supplant, competent cruisers when the real thing begins. Scouts are useful, but scouts are not armoured cruisers.

HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE.

When the Secretary of State for War relinquishes the War Office portfolio—a day which the Services hope will be long delayed—there will be a snapping of more than one important link in the long chain of improvements connected with his name. Long and lasting, however, will be many of the monuments of military administration raised by his strenuous application, and not least, that of the Territorial Ambulance Services. There is, however, another devoted personage connected with this patriotic work, to whom one has felt it one's duty to pay tribute on many occasions. One refers to the meritorious services rendered to military organisation by Miss Haldane, the War Secretary's indefatigable and devoted sister. Speaking at an influential meeting representative of the Counties of Flintshire and Denbighshire, recently, Miss Haldane remarked that it was the duty of every man and woman to take their share in the responsibilities of caring for the wounded in time of war, and that as the railways would be required for purposes other than the transport of the sick and wounded should this country ever be invaded, it was necessary that every preparation should be made locally for their comfort. Throughout the address, which showed the remarkable grasp that Miss Haldane has acquired of the contingencies of warfare and military administration, there was continued applause, and altogether her remarks form an object lesson for, not only the ladies of Great Britain, but also for many of the sterner sex. The manner in which the Voluntary Aid organisation is being perfected, is largely due to Miss Haldane's untiring and skilful labours, and no one will deny to her some small tribute of praise for this patriotic work.

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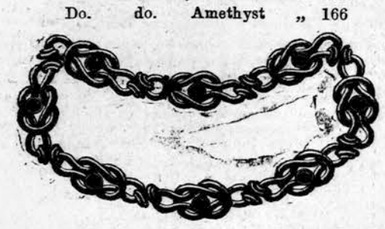

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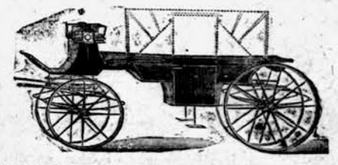

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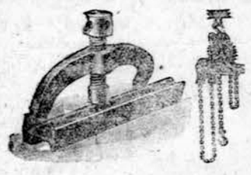

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